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## FIFTY MILLION JOIN MOVEMENT TO END 12-HOUR STEEL DAY

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jew, All Declare System "Indefensible" and Assail Arguments

Gary Report Defending Long Day Characterized as "Shattering Public Confidence"

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Representatives of 50,000,000 Protestants, Roman Catholics and Hebrews joined forces today in a statement condemning as unworthy and untenable the arguments of the committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which recently reported unfavorably on the proposed elimination of the 12-hour day in the steel industry. The report, made by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, at a meeting of the institute in New York, and there adopted, was characterized in the statement today as "shattering public confidence."

"The forces of organized religion in this country are now warranted," the statement asserted, "in declaring that this morally indefensible régime of the 12-hour day must come to an end. A further report is due from the Iron and Steel Institute—a report of a very different tenor."

**Shatters Public Confidence**  
The statement put forth in the name of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, follows:

The report of the committee on proposed total elimination of the 12-hour day appointed by the American Iron and Steel Institute shatters the public confidence that was inspired by the creation of the committee a year ago at the request of the American Iron and Steel Institute. It is a definite rejection of the proposal for the abolition of the long day. The public demand in response to which the committee was appointed is set aside as a "sentiment" which was "not created or indorsed by the workers themselves." The testimony of competent investigators, including eminent engineering societies, is ignored, and the conclusion is put forth without supporting data that the 12-hour day "has not of itself been an injury to the employees, physically, mentally, or morally."

This statement is made in face of the fact that the committee of stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation appointed in 1912 to investigate this matter, expressed the opinion "that a 12-hour day of labor, followed continuously by any group of men for any considerable number of years means a decreasing of the efficiency and lessening of the vigor and virility of such men."

**Argument Called Unworthy**  
Objection to the long day because of its effect on the family life of the 12-hour workers is disposed of in the report with the complacent comment that it is questionable whether or not men work shorter hours actually spend their leisure time at home. This is an unworthy and untenable argument which will be bitterly resented by the millions of home-loving workmen in America.

The steel institute's committee contends that the workers themselves prefer the long hours. Undoubtedly there are those who will voluntarily work long hours for their own hurt, but the committee's contention is chiefly significant as showing that workmen whose only choice is between abnormally long hours of labor and earnings that are insufficient to maintain a family on a level of health and decency naturally adopt the more arduous alternative.

The plea that a shortage of labor makes impracticable the reduction from two to three shifts of workmen, affords but a meager defense. The shortage of labor was not the reason for the failure to abolish the long day two years ago when the public waited expectantly for such a salutary step on the part of the United States Steel Corporation. At that time there was appalling unemployment which could have been in large measure relieved in steel manufacturing districts by introducing the three-shift system in the steel industry. "The task made more difficult now than it would have been then, but a past delinquency affords no release from a present moral obligation."

The steel institute's report finds that the entire cost of a change to the eight-hour day would have to be paid by the consumers of steel, disregarding the possibility of some proportionate contribution out of the earnings of the industry. Thus the safeguarding of profits becomes a consideration superior to that of the wages and hours of the workers, and the willingness of the public to pay higher prices is made a condition of the accomplishment of a fundamental reform.

The steel institute's committee finds that there are "questions of high importance" involved in this whole matter, which, they assert, have no moral or social features. They are economic, say the steel manufacturers. "They affect the pecuniary interest of the great public which includes but is not confined to employers and employees."

**One "Redeeming Feature"**  
This divorce between the "moral" or "social" elements of a problem and its economic aspects runs counter to the teaching of religion. It exalts the conceived "law of supply and demand" to a position of equal authority with the law of justice. It excuses inhumanities in the name of economic necessity. Furthermore, it overlooks an important series of demonstrations, within the steel industry and elsewhere, of the practicability and superior advantages of the three-shift system. These demonstrations confirm in practice what no honest mind can question in principle—that bad morals can never be good economics.

The one redeeming feature of the committee's report is the intimation that it is not final. The public has waited long for the fulfillment of a virtual promise from the industry that the 12-hour day would be abandoned.

## French President Visits American Art Exposition

PARIS, June 6.—President Millerand today visited an exposition of American art, organized by the Franco-American Association of Painting and Sculpture and sponsored by numerous prominent French and American artists and social and political leaders.

## BELGIUM EXPECTED TO BOW TO WISHES OF FRENCH PREMIER

Movement to Bring Back Britain to European Councils—Two Schools Opposed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 6.—The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, left this morning for Brussels, where his meeting with the Belgian Premier, Mr. Theunis, may be decisive. The Belgians would like the present reunion to be the last of its kind. They would like England and Italy to participate in a general conference. They cannot afford merely to wait like the French for the surrender of Germany. Hypothetical results at an indefinite date are not sufficient to keep them interested. They want either immediate results or immediate negotiations. They must talk, whereas the French have not the same reasons for hastening matters.

Therefore today comes the tug of war between M. Poincaré and Mr. Theunis. The expectation in the best-informed circles is that Mr. Theunis, after making some fight, will bow to the wishes of M. Poincaré. Unless Mr. Theunis pushes things to the extreme, there is the prospect that the Brussels conference, which might have accomplished great things, will end as earlier conferences have ended and that nothing except of a technical order will be done.

## Movement Toward England

Nevertheless even if the Brussels conference in itself leads nowhere, the movement for bringing back England to the councils of the Continent is making great headway on both sides of the Channel, and with the British Treasury preparing a revised version of the January plan, and Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, issuing messages to France, it would appear that England is determined to take its proper place once more in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin cannot sit inactive like his predecessor. He starts with a clean slate and he is resolved as The Christian Science Monitor representative has the best reason to know to intervene in the quarrel which is a source of great danger. During the past week the Monitor representative has interviewed a number of highest personages in France and authorities belonging to other allied countries.

## View of the Optimists

The optimists believe that England is conscious of its opportunity; that it is ready to make the most generous sacrifices in regard to the debts owing to the country; that Belgium cannot continue in the Ruhr Valley without obliging France to begin discussions; that Germany is ready completely to surrender and to show a real sincerity in meeting the French, and that the French themselves are becoming tired of the prolonged deadlock.

The pessimists, however, point out that England cannot do more than

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## LABOR'S OWN MINE IN WEST VIRGINIA RUN AS OPEN SHOP

Collieries Controlled by Engineers Will Not Recognize Miners' Union

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 6 (Special).—One of the oddest developments in the labor situation in West Virginia is the shutdown of the Coal River Collieries at Ashford, W. Va., an organization capitalized at \$2,500,000 in which nearly all the stock is held by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Waffan S. Stone, chief of the brotherhood, is chairman of the board of directors. William B. Prenter, another high executive of the brotherhood, is vice-president.

In spite of this labor control, the Coal River Collieries are closed because of a controversy between the United Mine Workers and the management. The company, it is said, stands firm in its decision that its mines shall be worked on the "open shop" policy. Nonunion labor is reported employed at the Collieries' Eureka mine at Prestonsburg, Ky.

The mine at Ashford is in the Coal River district, where a number of mines are on a union basis, while others are not under agreement with the union but pay the union wage scale.

## Garland Fund Yields \$2000 for Relief of Striking Miners

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—To coal miners of Boone and Kanawha counties, West Virginia, who have been on strike for 14 months, \$2000 was today voted by the American Fund for Public Service, established from the \$1,600,000 inheritance Charles Garland of Buzzards Bay, Mass., refused to accept for himself because he had not earned it.

Directors of the fund said the appropriation was made with the approval of officials in District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, but not of the national officers of the union. When the coal strike was nation-wide last year, the fund, according to its directors, gave District 17 \$2000 and lent it \$25,000, with the approval of 300 national officers, president of the United Miners.

## PREMIER OUTLINES IMPERIAL AGENDA

OTTAWA, Ont., June 6 (Special).—The attitude which W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, is to take toward Empire matters when he attends the imperial conference in London next fall will be thoroughly discussed by the Canadian Parliament. This was intimated in the House of Commons yesterday, when, in replying to an insistent demand for such a discussion, Mr. King said that the opportunity would be afforded when the appropriation for the expenses of the Canadian delegation was before the Chamber for approval.

Arthur Meighan, leader of the official Opposition, demanded that the Prime Minister should make a clear-cut statement as to the lines of policy he intended following, and as preliminary to any subsequent statement which may be made.

Mr. King outlined some of the subjects already on the agenda of the conference. These include a review of Empire conditions since the last Imperial Conference in 1921, problems relating to the military, naval and air defenses of the Empire, a review of the naval situation, as a result of the Washington Conference. Imperial wireless connection will also be dealt with, as will the problem of the nationality of British subjects married to foreigners.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## CONRAD V. DYKEMAN, BROOKLYN, ELECTED SHRINERS' POTENTATE

Army and Navy Day at Convention in Washington Marked by Maneuvers on Land and Water and in Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Conrad V. Dykeman of Kismet Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., widely known among insurance men, officer of several banks, yachtsman and active worker for underprivileged boys, today was elected

was automatically advanced through the various positions to be ranking official. He succeeds James Sifton McCandless of Honolulu, T. H., as Imperial Potentate.

Washington is still under friendly siege of the visiting legions of



Conrad V. Dykeman  
Of Kismet Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., Chosen Imperial Potentate of Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine

Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at the forty-ninth annual session of the Imperial Council.

## LONDON "AD" MEN WIN CONVENTION

America's Advertising Leaders Pleased With Results—Bank and Church Heads Heard

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6 (Special).—Next year's convention definitely going to London, interest in the proceedings of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World today centered in the contest for the presidency of the organization. The fact that the convention will in 1924 meet for the first time on foreign soil gives added honor to the position and likewise increases the vigor developed in the annual clash between the two factions which have fought for years for supremacy.

C. P. Comstock, chairman of the L. E. Holland-Ford-President-Committee, this morning issued a statement declaring that he had received pledges from approximately half of the delegates that the re-election of Mr. Holland was practically assured.

Homer J. Buckley, nominated by the joint assembly, and supported by what has come to be known as the Macintosh faction, likewise expressed confidence in his election. Mr. Buckley denies the charge of the Holland supporters that he would, if elected, be inclined to neglect newspaper and periodical advertising fields in support of poster, outdoor and other special fields, claiming that he was one of the original sponsors of the "On to London" movement, and that if elected he would carry the association's work further into foreign fields.

Two outstanding figures of the convention today are John Cheshire, president of the famous Thirty Club of London, who engineered the handling of the "On to London" movement, and P. C. Howard, president of the Houston (Texas) Advertising Club, for his sportsmanship in abandoning the Houston convention city campaign when the line of battle had been drawn tightly in the board of club presidents, and making the motion that the convention sit next year in London.

As a result of this action, Mr. Howard was deluged with pledges of support for the convention of 1925, but he insisted that having made the fight for 1924 he had never had 1925 in mind.

Mr. Cheshire's speech, setting forth the desire of Great Britain, "from the smallest publisher to the Prime Minister," to have the convention in London.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## Flyers Using Kansas Air Must Obey Road Rules

TOPEKA, Kan., June 6.—A STATE law regulating aviation in Kansas, passed in 1921, is to be put into force immediately. A state aircraft board is authorized to supervise aviation, determine qualifications of pilots, prescribe uniform traffic rules and generally guard the interests of the public. The board also has authority to issue licenses for airplanes at \$25 and flyers at \$10 a year. The law also empowers cities to establish and maintain municipal aviation fields out of city funds.

## UNITED STATES NOT TO DISCUSS DRY REGULATIONS

America Will Not Confer With Other Nations on Domestic Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—The United States will not be a party to any conference of maritime powers, called for the discussion of American regulation regarding liquor on ships in American waters, it was learned from official sources today.

The intimation was made by Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, that such a conference might be called, and it has been talked of in less distinguished quarters, but the American position is that this is purely a domestic matter dealing with conditions in American territory and the United States Government could not consider a discussion of it with other powers. Representatives of nations affected have been made acquainted with this stand of the United States Government.

Of course, any government may bring to the attention of this Government the effect that the ruling has on its shipping and make any proposals that it may deem fit regarding the best method of adjustment, but in making and enforcing its own laws the United States can brook no interference and has no reason to confer with other nations, in the view of the State Department.

## Larger Fund Foreshadowed for Prohibition Enforcement

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Louis C. Cramton, Representative from Michigan, successor of Andrew J. Volstead as dry leader in the Sixty-Eighth Congress, is quoted as authority for the statement that "if necessary," the sum of \$50,000,000 "can and will be appropriated" for prohibition enforcement.

This writer is authoritatively informed that a heavy increase over the present \$3,000,000 budget may confidently be foreshadowed. Sines of enforcement-war five times more formidable than those now available may be the dry reply to the wet onslaught signaled by New York State. Mr. Cramton is said to favor spending federal funds on educating public sentiment along law enforcement lines rather than devoting them all to actual enforcement effort.

## Will Carry On

Administration leaders chiefly concerned with prohibition are viewing the effects of Gov. Alfred E. Smith's action. It can be stated that they are far from alarmed. The writer is authorized to inform that a heavy increase over the present \$3,000,000 budget may confidently be foreshadowed. Sines of enforcement-war five times more formidable than those now available may be the dry reply to the wet onslaught signaled by New York State. Mr. Cramton is said to favor spending federal funds on educating public sentiment along law enforcement lines rather than devoting them all to actual enforcement effort.

"We have not been taken by surprise. The anticipated challenge has been thrown down, and we shall take it up. It will pile new burdens on our already overloaded shoulders, but we shall 'carry on.'"

The effect of the New York repealer, federal dry leaders believe, will be wholly "psychological." It is bound to build up wet hopes, they say, that other states will follow New York's "secession" from the Constitution. Such hopes, it is believed, are doomed to prove illusory. The states that en-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## FRENCH WIRELESS ALLOWED IN CHINA; AMERICAN BARRED

Peking and Tokyo Silent as Plant Is Constructed—Position of United States Strengthened

Question Asked If the Absence of Protests Means Slamming Door in America's Face

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 6.—Wednesday's Peking Leader carries a detailed story of the construction of a wireless plant at Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan Province, under an agreement with the French Indo-China Government and the Yunnan Government. The existence of this plant is generally unknown. Publication of the facts materially strengthens the American Federal Telegraph Company's claim for permission to construct a Shanghai station under the 1921 contract.

The Japanese recently vigorously demanded that the Chinese Government should not authorize construction of the American plant, claiming a 30-year monopoly of all wireless construction in China under the Mitsui contract of 1918. The Yunnan plant violates the Mitsui monopoly, but the Japanese and Chinese Government have not protested either to the French Government or the Yunnan Government. The Leader asks:

Does the absence of protests against the building of this plant, in spite of the fact that it violates the Japanese monopoly, and the refusal to authorize construction of the American plant, because it would violate the monopoly, mean slamming the open door in America's face and giving Japan and France special keys? If so, what does the Chinese Government think the effect will be on the attitude of the American Government and people?

Construction of the Yunnan plant began in 1920. The price was 21,000 gold dollars. It will communicate with Saigon, Manila, Honolulu, Tokyo, Peking, and Europe, through Saigon and Honolulu.

The official inauguration with small power took place on March 1, 1923. It is expected that the plant will be in full operation this month. The agreement provides for four smaller plants in Yunnan, at a price of \$12,000 in gold. French engineers control the construction. French material, mostly war stuff, is being used. The payments are due three to six months after completion. The French control the stations until payments are completed.

## CECIL TREATY TO BE EXAMINED

League Commission to Study Draft Article by Article

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 6.—The League of Nations commission for the reduction of armaments, sitting in private, commenced yesterday afternoon to consider past mutual guarantees. It will examine Lord Robert Cecil's draft treaty article by article. For the secretariat was charged with the preparation and publication of an annual, giving information relative to the last paragraph of Article 8 of the pact.

Only 10 replies having been received to the statistical inquiry concerning armaments in peacetime, it was decided to call the attention of the Council to the fact that information was required for publication which should be submitted at the next assembly.

On the matter of the limitation of naval, military and aerial expenditure to that of 1913, it was agreed, in accordance with the recommendation of the subcommittee, to suspend application of the assembly's resolution on this point and to ask the Council to invite the assembly to examine the question anew.

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NEW GERMAN NOTE  
REPRESENTS LIMITSurrender Would Be Followed  
by Revolution, Is Berlin Opin-  
ion—Situation Delicate

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 6.—There is an optimism in German parliamentary circles that "an authoritative interpretation of the May 2 note," or a memorandum which will be delivered to the allied powers on Thursday will at least open the way for further correspondence. This hope also is shared in diplomatic circles where, however, there is considerable apprehension that the allied replies may contain demands on Germany which the Government here cannot accept.

Should the Allies adopt such a course, both political and diplomatic observers here believe that a very severe crisis will be precipitated immediately. It would appear that no German Government can go further than that of Wilhelm Cuno and retain the necessary popular and parliamentary support. The situation is thus a very delicate one. For a while yesterday it looked as though the Social Democrats would agree to a compromise memorandum to the Allies, take up a determined attitude of opposition to the Cuno Government. Later in the day this situation changed perceptibly. In the words of one of the shrewdest diplomatic observers here:

## Socialists Not Ready to Oppose

"The Social Democrats saw the wisdom of upsetting the applecart, for they knew that if they did so they would have to gather up the apples themselves and push the cart." This they are certainly unprepared to do for no one knows better than the Socialists that no government can outbid Herr Cuno on the reparations question, subscribe to the French demand for the abandonment of passive resistance, and agree to a progressive Franco-Belgian evacuation of the Ruhr district as reparations are made. The general opinion here is that any such government of surrender would have a revolution on its hands in less than 12 hours. It is in French intrigueries and the possibilities of the Allies rejecting the memorandum with demands with which Herr Cuno cannot comply that the chief danger now lies. It appears that the German memorandum to the Allies underwent further slight changes following an eleventh hour conference between the Chancellor and the three most important German political leaders.

## Unauthorized Summaries Published

Many conflicting summaries of this memorandum are being repeated in political quarters here, but none of them are authorized.

The Börsen Courier, one of the leading financial dailies, says that annual payments of 1,800,000,000 gold marks for 35 years will be offered. On the other hand, the Christian Science Monitor representative here is informed by the highest official personage in Germany that the memorandum will not offer more than was offered in the May 2 note. Indeed, the Monitor representative has the highest possible authority for the

statement that the memorandum will be nothing more or less than "an authoritative interpretation of the May 2 offer."

"If France turns down the new German offer we will steer toward general chaos," Baron von Rheinbaben told the Monitor representative yesterday. "Any Radical Government which then might succeed the Cuno Ministry, should it attempt to submit to France, would either be forcibly removed or a large part of the population would refuse to obey it."

## What Will Follow Negotiations?

"Provided the German memorandum leads to negotiations, this will be only the first and easiest step forward. The second and more important step will be the final fixing of German ability to pay. But the most important as well as the most difficult one will be the final step, namely the introducing of the necessary measures at home to insure these payments. The German people must now wake up and realize that they have got to pay. The great injustice of the present taxation system must cease, large profits must be controlled, and the means of printing must be decreased. All this will bring about opposition and unrest, but the Government must prove strong enough to overcome such obstacles."

"I do not see," added Baron von Rheinbaben, "how Germans can give up their passive resistance so long as the French occupation of the Ruhr continues in its present form. But between the present form of occupation and the complete evacuation of the Ruhr there are many possibilities under which the Germans can lay down their resistance."

Eduard Bernstein, one of the leading Social Democrats, said that the Socialists, although they did not back up Herr Cuno, nevertheless did not want to enter any opposition. "If we wanted, we could overthrow the Government any day," he said, "but what would happen then? We have no inclination to take over the inheritance of Herr Cuno. If we carry out the so-called active policy, we would be called traitors. Therefore, we will first await the replies to the German memorandum. But if this memorandum again proves unsatisfactory, the Government ought to resign."

DRY LAW PRAISED  
BY DUTCH VISITORS

(Continued from Page 1)

Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Tulsa, Okla.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Toronto, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; and Montreal, Que.

## Studied Both Sides

We arrived in the United States in March, and have been traveling and studying prohibition ever since. We have met and talked with hundreds and hundreds of leading men, both those who favor and those who oppose prohibition: brewers and distillers and wine growers; doctors and professors; lawyers, judges and industrial men. We have seen with interest the liquor system of Quebec.

A result of all this we believe that within the last year and a half there has been a reaction against prohibition and an effort on the part of the liquor interests to nullify and make a fool of the law. We believe there is a questioning of the fact that prohibition has come to stay in America, there is a realization of all men who are against alcohol to unite and see the danger that threatens prohibition.

We have seen many good things that have come from prohibition in America. In the big cities there is not one-tenth the amount of drunkenness that was before prohibition, with the exception of Chicago, where we unfortunately saw a bad section of the city one Sunday afternoon. In the quietest of conditions were very bad, with bars running full blast and much drunkenness; but this is only to be expected where prohibition does not exist in fact at all.

The Volstead Act is good, but enforcement is not what it must be before the best results can be brought out. Also, a habit that is old cannot be changed over night, so American temperance people can feel content with what has been accomplished. But they must not cease to strive for their ultimate goal, which we believe they will reach, through education, in 10 or 20 years.

The reaction against prohibition is only temporary. The efforts of the anti-alcohol men are so strong and their beliefs so firmly grounded that they cannot lose. The liquor interests are waging a vain struggle. They may meet with success here and there, as at present in New York State, but alcoholism in the United States is a thing which will disappear.

In Canada we found that in most provinces the prohibition laws are not so good as those of the United States, but are better enforced. There is, also, a great spirit for prohibition there, and prohibition in Canada is bound to win. British Columbia and Quebec, of course, have the dispensary system, which they claim is the best solution of the liquor problem; but we found that it is, in fact, the very worst solution. When the Government itself sells liquor it seems right to drink it and bring gain to the Government. There is practically no control or regulation whatever under this system, and we believe that within 10 years or less it will be discarded and abandoned.

We have been received in America in a manner beyond our praising, and are taking much valuable information with us back to Holland.

**BOOST FOR CO-OPERATIVES**  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6 (Special).—Co-operative marketing of farm products was greatly advanced in Illinois yesterday by passage in the House of the Co-operative Society Bill promoted by the farm bureau. The vote was 99 to 47. The Senate has already approved the measure.

**BOSTON AIRPORT OPENED**  
Boston's airport, at Jeffries Point in East Boston, was officially opened yesterday when Lieut. R. C. Moffatt, United States Army Air Service, flying an army JN-4 airplane, landed his ship on the new field.

**Flowers**  
TELEGRAPHED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD  
240 Huntington Ave., Boston  
TELEPHONES: Back Bay 2341-2333

BELGIUM EXPECTED  
TO BOW TO WISHES  
OF FRENCH PREMIER

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Mr. Bonar Law was willing to do in January; cannot admit that it was then wrong, when it believed that France was wrong; that French conception of the Franco-Belgian agreement is as Poincaré demonstrates today, an agreement with the French policy of January 11; that France would not meet England half-way; that Belgium, also embarrassed in the Ruhr, was the first country to press for these operations and dare not desert France, even had it the smallest desire to do so; that Germany within a month or two will find the mark at zero and the Communist and Monarchist troubles intensified, with the result that it will be a country in anarchy which will eventually acknowledge itself beaten by France.

In short, the pessimists think that nothing can be done until it is too late. They insist on the undoubted firmness of France, on the unhesitating and unambiguous backing that the Poincaré policy obtains all over the country.

The optimists reply that M. Poincaré himself is conscious of the danger, and would become perfectly reasonable if only Germany would give France the moral satisfaction of acknowledging itself defeated. French are inconvincedly sentimental, and, provided they obtain the acknowledgment of victory for its Ruhr policy in practice they would consent to anything that England considered within the capacity of Germany.

It is difficult to conclude. Both sides pessimist and optimist, are right. Brussels should undoubtedly help us to understand the forces at work. It is expected that the German note will be dramatically flung into the Brussels conference today, and that M. Poincaré will have to stay to discuss the reply with the Belgians. England will have to be consulting about the reply.

Briefly, the Reich offers 35 annuities of 1,500,000,000 gold marks, on the guarantee of its railways, a guarantee of the industrial and agricultural resources and the creation of monopolies of tobacco and spirits. The Reich demands, on the other hand, a moratorium of 1½ years, a guarantee of Germany's political integrity, liberty of external commerce, and the constitution of an arbitral tribunal. In any event, if only in a negative fashion, today's meeting at Brussels is of high importance.

Stanley Baldwin Believes  
British Duty Is to Participate  
In Present European Problem

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 6.—The Christian Science Monitor representative is able from a reliable source to give the following summary of Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, views on the Franco-German situation and the new German note. In the first place he conceives it is the duty and the right of this country, as a Versailles Treaty signatory, to take a decisive part in the settlement problem. As a business man, he realizes that if the quarrel continues, it must have a devastating effect on reviving the hopes of European reconstruction, and that as all nations are interdependent, Great Britain will suffer along with the rest.

Although opposed to the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, he is most anxious to maintain the entente with France. He will, therefore, attempt to carry M. Poincaré with him in all he proposes. His own view of the situation is that the Bonar Law note of January, which fixed the reparations at 50,000,000,000 gold marks. If Germany cannot offer this amount, then an alternative of an international commission of experts would be accepted by the British.

Mr. Baldwin thinks as Mr. Bonar Law did, that a moratorium will be necessary for the stabilization of the mark and the balancing of Germany's budget.

**Yearly Payments to Commence**  
After that Germany is to begin yearly payments. While it is to be encouraged to increase the amounts, Mr. Baldwin will not hesitate to apply stringent sanctions if it willfully defaults. The guarantees in the new German note will therefore be most carefully scrutinized. It is believed that the German note will afford a basis for discussion and Mr. Baldwin's aim will be to persuade the French to adopt it as such, and to engage in joint conversations of all the Entente powers. Italy has come round to the British point of view and Belgium will do its best to co-operate. France will be encouraged to adopt joint action by a repetition of the offer in the Bonar Law note to make generous concessions in the matter of inter-allied debts. A great difficulty is the demand of the French that the Germans surrender their passive resistance in the Ruhr before negotiations are opened. Coupled with this is the French determination to stay in the

**EDDY Refrigerators**  
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Ruhr until Germany pays, which it is believed would effectively deprive Germany of its ability to pay. This will be the supreme test of Mr. Baldwin's statesmanship.

He realizes clearly that a great effort must be made to bring France into line, for the alternative is the prolongation of the present situation in Europe, and the eventual rupture of the entente, for this country could not continue to witness the gradual decline of Central Europe into impoverishment and perhaps anarchy without taking a decisive line of its own to stem the forces of disruption.

Mr. Baldwin thus stands at the parting of the ways: On the one side is an abyss which leads to confusion, despair and the possible disruption of British relations with France, and on the other is a settlement which will carry France with Great Britain. For this reason he will do his best after the economic problem is grappled with to obtain for France the security which it demands in the form of the demilitarization of the Rhineland, but the British will oppose any overthrow of the sovereignty of Germany over the Rhine provinces, for a new Alsace-Lorraine must not be created. No one envies Mr. Baldwin his task, but if any British statesman can bring about a settlement he is the man to do it.

FARM RATES BILL  
MAKES PROGRESS

British Measure Passes Its Second Reading

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 6.—The Agricultural Rates Bill to relieve agriculture by a further reduction in taxes upon farm land passed its second reading in Parliament on Monday night, after an animated debate in which many Liberals joined Labor in opposition. The Government was able to defeat an amendment and proposals for resubmission of the whole measure. The bill thereupon was automatically read a second time.

The measure aims to carry a step further the act of 1896, which subjects agricultural land to only half taxation. This bill would reduce the burden to a quarter. The loss in revenue is to be made up, not by local taxpayers, but by the national treasury. The deficiency is estimated at about £2,750,000 per annum.

The opposition was directed along various lines. One member being obviously inspired by single tax philosophy. Another apprehended the cost to the State would amount to nearer £15,000,000. All seemed to feel that an increase of the burden on taxpayers or landowners generally would be a disaster to the country. "The landlords' relief and agricultural subsidy," were epithets commonly applied.

Neville Chamberlain, introducer of the measure, however, said it was only temporary and would expire in 1925. He chided the Labor members for their opposition to state relief, since they had been habitually urging Parliament to do the same and more.

Sir Alfred Mond made a severe attack, as did W. A. Jowett, Liberal, who called it "sectional legislation." George Lambert, another Liberal, however, said the proposal was the real gleam of agricultural sanity he had seen in the House in years. Sir John Simon, though opposed, said the bill was a "stop-gap measure." Sir Robert Saunders, summing up for the Government, scoffed at the allegations that agricultural relief was being subsidized and amid ministerial cheers said: "As a matter of fact, agriculture is now subsidizing everybody else."

**BRITISH DEBT FIGURES**  
LONDON, June 6.—The British floating debt outstanding June 2 was £209,820,500.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled; local showers tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight; moderate variable winds.  
Northern New England: Cloudy; probably showers tonight and Thursday; cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate variable winds.  
Southern New England: Cloudy, local showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; cooler on the mainland; moderate southwest winds.

**Weather Outlook**  
The outlook is for considerable cloudiness and scattered showers and thunderstorms Wednesday and probably Thursday throughout the Atlantic states and the lower lake region. The temperatures will be somewhat lower in the interior of the Atlantic and New England states, the lower lake region and the upper Ohio valley.

**Official Temperatures**  
(6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 70  
Atlantic City ..... 72  
Boston ..... 72  
Buffalo ..... 69  
Calgary ..... 46  
Chicago ..... 60  
Cincinnati ..... 60  
Denver ..... 60  
Eastport ..... 64  
Galveston ..... 60  
Havana ..... 70  
Helena ..... 48  
Jacksonville ..... 76  
Memphis ..... 72  
Montreal ..... 72  
Nantucket ..... 68  
New Orleans ..... 80  
New York ..... 74  
Philadelphia ..... 60  
Pittsburgh ..... 72  
Portland, Me. .... 62  
Portland, Ore. .... 62  
San Francisco ..... 52  
St. Louis ..... 70  
St. Paul ..... 60  
Washington ..... 78

## Along the Road to Mecca

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 6  
THERE'S more than one way of getting a holiday in a city like Washington, where Uncle Sam is the master employer. All his children wanted to get out and play with the Shriners today. Uncle Sam stroked his whiskers meditatively. "It's a precedent I can't logically establish," he murmured.

"There is no logic in the Shriners' doings," he was reminded.  
"But there is my favorite and distinguished son, Warren G. Harding. It's his party; seems as if I ought to do something," continued Uncle Sam thoughtfully.

"Well, I can't say that all the works shall be closed, but if anyone is absent today, it won't be counted against his leave." With which he gave a slow wink and turned his back, and few government workers were to be found in the offices today.

Noble Warren G. Harding is acting the host to his brother Shriners. The green lawns of the White House are thronged with red-tipped nobles and their relatives, and now the lower floor of the White House has been thrown open to them at the order of the President. The only password for entrance is the Mystic Shrine. The East Room, scene of many colorful balls and receptions, never presented a gay appearance than when the hundreds of Shriners, garbed in all the splendor of the Orient, with bright silks and velvets, invaded its precincts.

The President is being constantly serenaded. Yesterday, her distinguished husband being too much occupied with official business personally to acknowledge the enthusiastic greetings of the temples which assembled before the White House, Mrs. Harding appeared at an upper window and waved a greeting to the nobles.

The United States Marines are "on the job" during the Shrine convention. Charged with the duties of operating message communication centers at all places in Washington and surrounding points where Shriners' cars are parked, of handling all inquiries and plans dealing with the locations and movements of the hundreds of patrols and parade units which fill the streets, and of timing the mammoth parade today, the Marines have had their hands full. They are working under the direction of Capt. E. E. Miller of the Marine Signal Corps, and have established 24 communication centers from which messages may be sent. The equipment in use includes 10 motor trucks, five motor cycles, two 12-passenger staff cars, three seven-passenger touring cars and 100 field telephones to connect the movements of the patrols.

The smoothness with which the parade was carried out was due in large part to the accuracy of timing by the Marines, each unit being sent off and timed at intervals on the march with clock-like accuracy.

The uniformed bodies of Zarah Temple, Minneapolis, Minn., consist of a 64-piece band, an Arab patrol of 40 men, a drum corps of 40, and 40 chanters. The patrol drill was under the direction of Capt. A. M. Shue, who originated the patrol in the Shrine. He is an honorary member of the Imperial Council and a familiar figure at Shrine conventions.

Zarah has an extensive itinerary after leaving Washington. Its members will first be guests of Lu-Lu Temple in Philadelphia, then will go to New York for a two-day visit. They will reach Burlington, Vt., in time to help celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that city, and will then cross the border for Canadian visits, going home by way of the Great Lakes.

All day on the train and ready for a march at the end of it. That is the record of Oriental Temple of Troy, N. Y., which left early in the morning and arrived in the evening 200 strong, with 30 women in the party. The handsomely uniformed band struck up a march and the line formed at the Union Station and continued to the Shoreham Hotel. The fine appearance of the Nobles called forth applause along the route. William E.

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**Visitors to Boston**  
should not fail to see the justly celebrated Carbone Shop—unique in America for its large collections representing the Industrial Arts of Italy. Displayed as they are amid beautiful flowers and plants, an atmosphere is created which is out of the ordinary.  
Visitors are always made welcome.  
342 Boylston St., opposite Arlington Street Church

Seber, Imperial Representative, was with the party.

Aloha—that is the name of the Honolulu temple; a pretty name, but not, as are the others, Arabic. This inducement is granted to the Hawaiian body because it is not on the mainland, where the rule prescribes Arabic names only. Mecca, which dates back to 1870, the date of the organization of the order, incorporated under the name of Gotham, but when the Arabic name rule went into effect the New York City temple changed its name to Mecca.

Moslem Temple of Detroit made a great hit with its patrol maneuvers on Tuesday. The 167-man patrol was divided into 12 platoons, and, as it approached the grand stand, marching 36 abreast, it deployed, making a frontal approach, and then reverted to regular marching order again.

Moslem Temple fell heir to a great reputation for Masonic drilling. President Johnson went to Chicago for the dedication of a Masonic temple, and "Zach" Chandler had a Masonic delegation from Detroit go along as a military escort. This body attempted a drill and failed, but out of that failure came the determination to become the best-drilled Masonic body in the country, and the Detroit Knights Templars realized that ideal to such an extent that they won in every competition for almost 20 years, and after that were barred so that others could have a chance. The Shriners of Moslem Temple carry on the tradition.

An exhibition of the famous temples that stood on the ancient site of Jerusalem is drawing crowds to the market of Baghdad district on Fifteenth Street. Models of the Temple of Solomon and other great temples were made by Dr. Baurel Schick, city architect of Jerusalem, and brought to this country by the American colony of Jerusalem. One of the features which centered in the Temple of Solomon last night was the special serenade given in the temple tent by Osman Temple band from St. Paul, Minn. "Washington, My Washington," a song especially composed for the Shriners by Miss Byrd Mock, drew rounds of applause when sung by Byrd Frost Crowell, soprano soloist with the Osman Temple band.

Exhibitions of Government work constitute one of the educational features of the Shrine convention. From street corner to corner yesterday went a motor truck and three trailers from the War Department, making traffic maps of the location for the benefit of onlookers. These traffic maps were of timely usefulness to visiting Shriners. A big rotary lithographing press, with a capacity of 1800 maps an hour, was mounted on the truck, and on the trailers were a generating set, arc lamps, and a vacuum printing frame. A complete set for printing and developing the plates was also in operation.

The Shrine bands appear to be indefatigable. San Francisco's Islam Temple band, trailed by 400 Nobles, keeps itself constantly in the public eye, parading Pennsylvania Avenue with its huge Chinese dragon propelled by 50 men.

Aladdin Temple of Columbus, O., which numbers among its Nobles President Warren G. Harding, came to Washington yesterday and joyfully greeted its most distinguished member. The President is personally known to many of the Aladdin Nobles.

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**Scott's Standby Blue Serge Suits**  
Particularly for Summer Usage  
BUSINESS men, college men and professional men indulge in wise decisions: They favor our house most liberally for their staple serge suits. And in nothing else perhaps does the substantial smartness of our workmanship show out to better advantage, than in Blue Serges. We develop them in Men's and Young Men's models, two, three or four-button sack coat styles and in patch or regular pockets. Single or double breasted in all sizes and proportions. They are priced \$50 to \$65. Ready-to-wear.

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who greeted him upon the completion of his Zero Milestone address, having marched direct from Union Station to see the dedication.

Capt. Harry Allen, a descendant of Gen. Ethan Allen of Revolutionary war fame, is head of the patrol. Capt. Allen has built up a military patrol of 40 men. Capt. Allen led the patrol when in 1921 it acted as escort to President Harding, when he was made a Noble of Aladdin. At all recent Imperial Council sessions it has escorted the Imperial Potentate and his official Divan everywhere they went.

Toward the end of the list in number, but not in enthusiasm and style, is the Phileas Temple from Nova Scotia, which sent to Washington 14 Nobles. Among them are three past potentates—M. McFall of Halifax, Stanley W. McCulloch of Truro, and G. A. Monroe. Two women, Mrs. James Clark and Mrs. Catherine Laurie Simmons, made the trip.

A touch of the old south—strumming banjos. "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Swanee River"—is brought to the Shrine convention by Oleka Temple from Lexington, Ky., which calls its new temple band the "Kaintuck Colonels." The Colonels are under the direction of Potentate Daniel M. Bowmar, who leads the band. Oleka and wins steps as they caper through the streets.

The distinction of being the oldest Shrine temple in the world goes to Mecca Temple of New York, one of the last trainloads of Nobles to arrive in Washington for the official opening Tuesday morning. Potentate Arthur H. Diamond heads a delegation of 500 Nobles and 200 women, with a 120-piece band and a 60-man patrol.

"Where do we eat?" is a cry heard on all sides. If the Shrine Nobles are unable to crowd their way into restaurants or cafeterias, however, they are not troubled. A large group of Nobles of Mohammed Temple, from Peoria, Ill., were observed eating an elaborate picnic luncheon on the shady steps of the State, War and Navy Building.

Charles F. McClung, director of the El Rial Band, Sioux Falls, S. D., offers an interesting theory—to wit, small men make the best drummers. That, according to Noble McClung, is why so many Shrine bands have their drums mounted on rubber-tired vehicles which resemble go-carts. A small Noble simply cannot carry a drum averaging about twice his own bulk. The agility and quick movement of the smaller man, according to the theory, makes him particularly apt at handling a bass drum.

The singing members of Orlis Temple from Wheeling, W. Va., who constitute one of its claims to distinction, are stage struck. They admit it and give as a reason the enthusiastic reception they received when they appeared as part of the regular program at Keith's Theatre. Twenty singers led by Edwin M. Stachel, led the time of their lives as temporary performers in the "two-a-day," and declare they are quite ready to sign any theatrical contract which may be about.

**"Say it with Flowers"**  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada.  
**Don't Be a Slave**

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**SPECIAL OFFER**  
Pearl beads—24 inches long—beautiful luster and indestructible, with 14kt. white gold clasp—\$5.50.  
Charming gift for shower, bride or graduate.  
**ARTHUR W. FITT, Jeweler**  
41 Winter St., Boston Beach 2569  
Ride up to fourth floor for better value and lower prices. West orders filled.



## WASHINGTON'S MASONIC RELICS SEEN AT ALEXANDRIA LODGE

Memorial Temple Now Under Construction Also Draws Shriners to Virginia Shore

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, June 5.—Shriners of Alexandria, Va., across the Potomac River from the National Capital, are bending every effort to entertain brother nobles who are temporarily billeted in their city during the convocation of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Washington.

Alexandria is as profusely decorated as Washington. Every building in the business district is adorned in the Shriners' colors of red, green and yellow, with a liberal display of the American flag. A committee of citizens is co-operating with the local Shriners' committee in making the stay of the sojourners a happy one.

Normally, a city of approximately 10,000 inhabitants, Alexandria now has a temporary population of easily three times that number. It contains one of the "cities on rails," made up of visitors who are making their temporary homes in Pullman cars.

Alexandria gains its fame in Masonic lore as the seat of the Masonic Lodge, of which George Washington was for a period Worshipful Master. It is called Washington-Alexandria Lodge, No. 20, A. F. and A. M., in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

**Washington Relics**  
The lodge rooms are located in City Hall, where they must always be located in accordance with the charter granted the lodge by the city of Alexandria. Visitors to the lodge rooms will find many of the articles used by Washington in presiding over his lodge, including the original Bible, the gavel, his jewel and the chair he sat in, in addition to the Stuart portrait of him and records of the lodge, which he helped make. The Tyler of the lodge, William Zachary, is on hand most of the time to furnish desired information.

Particular attention is being given

by visiting Masons to the George Washington Memorial Temple, which is being erected on historic Shooters Hill at a cost of \$4,000,000. A committee is on hand at the site of this memorial to explain the plans for the temple and to show the view from the summit of the hill. From this site may be seen plainly the Capitol at Washington, Mount Vernon and Gunston Hall, the home of Washington.

This site was originally selected by Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe as the location for the national Capitol. But George Washington would not consent to the selection for the reason, as he explained, that future generations might believe he chose that place in order to enhance the value of his vast land holdings in the vicinity, and so the Capitol was located on its present site.

**Classical Design**  
His Masonic memorial is to rise on the site where the Capitol might have stood had he withheld objection. This memorial will be classical in design, and when completed be a most conspicuous object as one travels the road to Mount Vernon or passes Alexandria on the Potomac.

The Masonic relics of Washington now housed in the old lodge room at Alexandria will later be deposited in this memorial. Alexandria was a favorite resort of Washington, according to the records. There is hardly a foot of ground between Alexandria and Mount Vernon that is not associated with some incident in the career of Washington.

A special committee of Masons and other townfolk has been formed as a provost guard to supplement the Alexandria police during the Shrine convention in Washington. 250 men have been enrolled in this auxiliary force. The Boy Scouts of Alexandria are doing their bit in handling the crowds of visitors.

band and clown band are on hand to furnish music and buffoonery. The car will be opened to the public of Montanans, when the pilgrims return from this convocation.

The Bagdad delegates to the session of the Imperial Council are: Mr. Wilcomb, Charles E. Beebe, A. J. Gies, and R. R. Rathbone.

## "BOOST MONTANA," BAGDAD'S SLOGAN

Butte Lodge Brings Special Car Filled With Exhibits

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, June 5.—"Boost Montana" is the slogan brought to the Shriners' convention here by the nobles in the caravan from Montana. They have brought a special car filled with exhibits of Montana's mineral, agricultural, timber and industrial wealth.

A. J. Wilcomb, illustrious Potentate of Bagdad Temple of Butte, heads 150 nobles from his temple, Algeria at Helena and Al Bedou of Billings. In addition there are 100 women in the party. Algeria and Al Bedou are represented by a car each in the train of 13 cars.

The Montana travelers advertise themselves as coming from the "top of the richest hill in the world," and then they point to the car filled with exhibits of home industry. In it there are paintings of Indians by Charles Russell of Great Falls, Mont., who was a cowboy on the Montana plains in the early days.

There are relics of the vigilante days. Butte's chief industry, copper



"UNCLE SAM" IN THE PARADE  
WAS REPRESENTED BY  
GEORGE CAMPBELL

## ATTEMPT TO REPEAL DRY LAW IS FAILURE

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5.—An attempt to breathe life into a petition calling for the repeal of Connecticut laws concerning enforcement of prohibition failed yesterday when the House referred the matter to the next General Assembly.

A joint resolution was introduced directing the Judiciary Committee, which has thus far ignored the bill, to make a report tomorrow. The Senate passed the resolution by a vote of 18 to 7, but it met a speedy defeat in the House when it was tabled for 1925.

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Specializing in  
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Electric installation and  
Steam Power Plants.

ONE OF THE SAXOPHONE  
PLAYERS WITH THE MURAT  
TEMPLE OF INDIANAPOLIS

mining, is shown with copper ores, miniature mining shafts and finished products. Ranch and farm products are also found in many samples. State officials and railroad officials co-operated with Bagdad Temple in assembling the exhibits.

Several thousand leaflets have been circulated in Washington, advertising the exhibit, and while the public is viewing the car, the Bagdad Temple

**Moore Push-Pins**  
Glam Heads—Steel Points  
Moore Push-Pins Hangers  
To hang up things  
Ask your dealer to show them  
Safely  
Everywhere  
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DRUM CARRIED BY THE  
ARAB TEMPLE OF TULSA,  
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## DANCE AND SONG TO CLOSE SESSION

State Groups of Shriners to Dance in Udison—300,000 Will Sing "America"

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—The session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, will end Thursday night.

Immediately following the pageant that evening two Shrine bands will begin playing alternately in the "Garden of Allah," in front of the White House, for the "Dance of the States." The music will be broadcast up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, the "Road to Mecca." The bands will be those of Tripoli Temple of Milwaukee, Wis., and El Jebel Temple of Denver, Col.

The avenue has been divided into 48 sections, each state in the Union having a division and being sponsored by a state society. Thus, the people of the 48 states will be dancing in step the entire length of the avenue, bounded on one end by the Capitol, representing the legislative branch of the Government, and on the other end by the White House, representing the administrative branch.

The music will also be broadcast to all parts of America, so that hills and homes having receiving-sets may pick it up and thus a considerable part of the population may be dancing synchronously.

A similar effect will be obtained by the "Mile of Song," the concluding number on the program. Promptly at 11:45 p. m. Thursday night, the dancing will stop and the gathering, approximately 300,000 persons, congregated on Pennsylvania Avenue, will join in the singing of "America," receiving the rhythm and cadence from a swaying searchlight mounted on the top of the Post Office Tower. The conclusion of this singing promptly at midnight will close the convention.

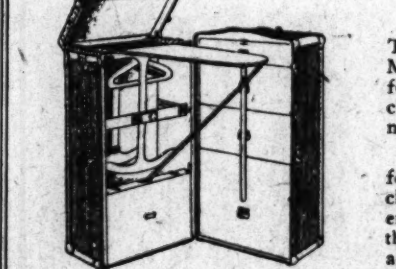
## NEW YORK DRY FORCE HELPED BY 'PADLOCK'

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, June 6.—The "padlock" provision of the Volstead Act is sufficient to maintain effective prohibition enforcement in this city in spite of the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law. The Knickerbocker Grill, at Forty-Second Street and Broadway, has just been ordered closed for six months by Federal Judge Hough, the court ruling that search warrants, irregular under a state law, would be held legal if valid under federal statute.

Sanford H. Cohen, attorney for the Government in the Knickerbocker case, said trials would be rushed before the summer recess against the Club Royale, Gypsy Dand and The Ringside. If the Government is successful in these cases, the number of cabarets forced to shut down under this provision will be raised to nearly a dozen. About 60 saloons in New York also have been compelled to suspend operation in the past two months.

**Nuford**  
MADE from pure, rich milk, fresh eggs and malt, this nutritious food-beverage in powdered form is ready to serve at any time or at any place. Merely add a cup of water (hot or cold) to a teaspoonful of Nuford, and it makes a delicious milk drink. It makes a delicious milk drink. It makes a delicious milk drink.

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16 oz. pkg. of Nuford, \$1.00  
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Money quickly refunded if not satisfied.  
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custom made  
wardrobe  
**TRUNK**  
of proven worth and quality.

## CONRAD V. DYKEMAN, BROOKLYN, ELECTED SHRINERS' POTENTATE

(Continued from Page 1)

city. Today might be called army and navy day in the program; for the several branches of the Government having to do with the national defense are exhibiting their duties on land, on sea and in the air. There is also being held the annual regatta of the Southern Rowing Association, with oarsmen from all parts of the country participating. While this event is in progress in the Potomac River, swimmers, men and women, are striving for laurels in a meet at the tidal basin.

**Air Service Drill**  
The Army Air Service presented a drill at Bolling Field this morning. This included bombing a model village, dropping messages and acrobatic stunts. Lieuts. Oakley Kelly and John A. Macready, who recently made the first cross-continental non-stop airplane flight in 27 hours, were on hand to give exhibitions in flying and answer questions of Nobles on aviation.

Not to be outdone by the army, the navy this afternoon has an exhibition of its aviation prowess at Potomac Park and over the Potomac River. The U. S. S. Langley was at

visiting temples, some 25,000 men in all, repeat the parade they gave yesterday morning. There will be minor changes by way of embellishments.

Almas Temple of Washington, host to the visiting Shriners, paid honor to the retiring Imperial Potentate, Mr. McCandless, at a dinner party, with the President of the United States, Noble Warren G. Harding, Gen. John J. Pershing, also a Shriner, and other officials.

Leonard P. Stuart, illustrious Potentate of Almas, presided. The program called for no speeches. Once only did Mr. Stuart arise.

"Nobles, we have as our guest tonight the President. I propose that we drink a toast to him," he said, raising aloft a glass of water, and the 704 persons present drank the toast to the President in water.

The ball room of the hotel was decorated like a circus tent, entrance being gained through a "side show." The waiters were dressed like clowns.

Albert B. White, formerly Governor of West Virginia, presented to Mr. McCandless a silver loving cup on behalf of Nemesis Temple of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Officers of visiting Shrine patrols, bands and chanters listened to a musical program at a banquet tendered them at the City Club by the Almas Temple Shrine convention committee. Chanters of Zurah Temple of Minneapolis, Minn., sang, and there was entertainment by professional talent.

**New Potentate Prominent as Friend of Underprivileged Boys**  
**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Conrad V. Dykeman, who was today elected Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, by unanimous vote, has had a rapid rise to this exalted position in this order, which is limited to Masons who have attained the Thirty-Second Degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, or who have become Knights Templars.

He comes of a long line of Dutch ancestors. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the son of William and Emily Ver Planck Dykeman, and has lived in Brooklyn ever since. Dean of the Prudential Insurance Company of New York, Noble Dykeman prizes above all his accomplishments the work he has undertaken for the benefit of underprivileged boys. For many years he has been president of the board of trustees of Boys' Welfare Hall in Brooklyn, and head of the Rotary Club committee for boys' work in the Borough of Queens.

One of Noble Dykeman's outstanding feats in civic work is the help he gave Theodore Roosevelt in putting the first mandatory civil service bill in the New York Legislature.

He has served as president of the New York Underwriters' Association, and president of the Bush Hospital of Brooklyn. He is especially known in

parliament. Noble Dykeman was made a Master Mason in Green Point Lodge, No. 403, exalted in Altair Chapter, No. 237, E. A. M., knighted in St. Elmo Commandery, No. 57, K. T., and received the degrees of the Ancient Ac-

More military display was given at the Marine Barracks at Quantico, where representatives of the Imperial Council and their wives were entertained by military maneuvers under the direction of Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant, who also is a Shriner.

Tonight the uniformed bodies of the

**Stop Any Safety Razor Blade Perfectly**  
100—also new blades. Thousands now in use. One stop, 50¢ extra. No postpaid for 100. Money order, 10¢. Kansas City, Mo.

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The ideal hat of the Orient transplanted and adapted for the use of motorists, golfers, polo players, hunters and in fact for every one who requires a light, comfortable hat protecting them from the sun and heat.

Chinese Pith Helmets are made to our order of special American blocks. Pongee silk covered with green silk under brim. Large air space. Perfect ventilation and shaped to give perfect shade and eye protection. Give your regular hat size when ordering. Price, Post Paid to any place on earth. \$3.50

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There is keen delight in opening a Meyer Trunk at the end of a trip, for there is everything in place. One's clothes are ready to put on—fresh and neat as packed.

The many conveniences for the comfort of the traveler and the care of clothes are the result of years of experience in trunk construction. There is the patented combination ironing board and clothes retainer, the convertible hat box, etc., in the women's trunks, and just as desirable features in the men's.

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THE ORIENTAL BAND OF  
ALMAS TEMPLE, WASH. D. C.

New York City as one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Science, for which he serves as president of the political science de-



PROBABLY THE LARGEST HAT  
IN THE PARADE, DRUM MAJOR  
OF THE MURAT TEMPLE OF  
INDIANAPOLIS.

partment. Noble Dykeman was made a Master Mason in Green Point Lodge, No. 403, exalted in Altair Chapter, No. 237, E. A. M., knighted in St. Elmo Commandery, No. 57, K. T., and received the degrees of the Ancient Ac-

## COTTON INDUSTRY AGREES TO CONTINUE PRESENT WAGE SCALE

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, England, June 6.—Yesterday, as the result of a joint conference here between employers and operatives, an agreement was reached to continue the present wage scale in the cotton industry until Jan. 26, 1924. This decision has caused some surprise, as a reduction had been expected in view of the present position in the cotton milling industry, which is suffering from such a period of depression that scarcely any mill is able to make a profit.

In recognition of the employers' action in not pressing for a reduction in wages, the operatives have agreed not to ask for an increase until Sept. 26, 1924, when they may terminate the agreement on giving one month's notice. The employers, on the other hand, are free to give such notice after Jan. 25 if conditions in the cotton industry have not improved.

Happily there are indications that China is beginning to show renewed interest in cotton goods, despite the present disturbed state of that country, and should a fair proportion of the numerous inquiries received in Lancashire from that country since the beginning of May result in firm orders, the situation would be greatly eased.

accepted Scottish Rites in the Aurora Grata bodies—all of Brooklyn.

In 1898 he was made a noble of the Mystic Shrine of Kismet Temple. The years 1906 and 1907 saw him Potentate of the Temple. Elected a representative to the Imperial Council in 1899, he has held that post ever since. Noble Dykeman has been active since in the organization of several financial institutions and at present is a director in several banks and trust companies in New York.

Mr. Dykeman is also a commander and at present a commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, one of the oldest in the country, a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, Economics Club, Masonic Club, Bowling Green Club and Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

A resolution passed by Kismet Temple on his departure for Washington this week, reads:

"The Masonic and civic record of Noble Dykeman gives but little idea of the influence of his solid, substantial and genial personality upon all with whom he comes in contact. He occupies a large place in the hearts of the citizens of this borough, of the nobles in Mystic Shrine, and of the thousands by whom he is known and beloved. Let us rise for him. He deserves it."

**Florist**  
M. AUGUST  
115 NASS AVE. BOSTON  
Massachusetts Ave.  
Telephone 1-1111  
R. R. 6043

## The Strangest Sights

—the most things to do  
—the finest weather  
—come this summer  
—decide now

**AUTHORITIES** say the value in vacations is in change—new environment, new scenes, new occupations, total difference from your former daily routine.

Southern California offers it as you find it nowhere else—and the U. S. Weather Bureau proves that this enchanting land, which you have always wanted to explore, has one of the finest summer climates in the world. Note these figures—a forty-four year record, taken in a central city in this section, an inland city:

Average mean temp. 44 June, 86 degrees  
Average mean temp. 44 July, 70 degrees  
Average mean temp. 44 August, 73 degrees  
Average mean temp. 44 September, 69 degrees

Balm, rainless days are ideal for your sports. Cool nights—nine out of ten will call for blankets—bring the most refreshing sleep.

And each day offers you your choice of a hundred things to do and see—the things that draw millions to this paradise of interest and fun.

Why not you—this summer? Why not give the family this summer the finest summer they have ever had?

Here, you will relax completely. There's an atmosphere of playtime about this entire section of our country that simply bleets out care.

Four thousand miles of perfect motor roads have beauty, interest and fun on every side of their whole length.

### New Things To Do

Mountains, ocean, desert, orange groves, world-famous golf courses and fishing grounds, ideal camping places, finest, modern hotels, great National Parks nearby with giant redwood forests and stupendous views, palm trees and old Missions, enormous moving picture studios—an unending variety, and all within easy reach.

If you have never made the trip by train across the great West Country of the United States, the country of the Indians and Cowboys, you have a treat in store.

So, from the start, the interest is keen—and then there's all the fun when you arrive.

Do it this summer. Don't put it off. Special low rate round trip railroad rates, in effect from May 15th through October 31st, make it an ideal time.

Let your nearest railroad ticket agent make reservations for you and supply further information. Or mail coupon.

### All-Year Club of Southern California



Southern California is the new gateway to Hawaii

All-Year Club of Southern California,  
Dept. 1506, 120 South Broadway  
Los Angeles, California.  
Please send me full information about  
the summer and year-round vacation possibilities in Southern California.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....



IMPROVED DRY  
SITUATION FOUNDFederal Assistant Commissioner  
Looks Over Conditions in  
Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6 (Special).—A manifest falling off in raids and arrests for violation of the federal prohibition laws in Rhode Island is due to "unintended co-operation on the part of the police," according to Sherman A. Cuneo, assistant to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, called here by recent criticism of the work under state Director Roy A. Sheldon.

Mr. Cuneo points out that when Mr. Sheldon took up the work in August the soundness of the state law had not been established and the work of the police departments toward enforcement had not been organized. With the favorable opinion of the Rhode Island Supreme Court in November the Providence police department practically relieved the federal agents of work in the largest populated field in the State. In the months that the federal work was slackening the police were piling up 1000 prosecutions, an even better showing than the federal agents had made.

In a statement reviewing the situation here, Mr. Cuneo says:

Intimate inquiry as to conditions in Rhode Island reveal unmistakable improvement. A visitor in Providence is unable to make open purchases of liquor. This fact is generally agreed upon. If there are so-called "blind tigers" or "speakeasies," they are patronized surreptitiously only by those who do not hesitate to deal with law violators and thus contribute to criminal practices. That such violations are constantly decreasing is testified to by those who are in a position to know, and evidence of this character has been gathered from unbiased sources.

These unquestioned facts are outstanding: Unintended co-operation on the part of the police, manifested by over 1000 cases constituted by them during the past several months.

Most satisfactory co-ordination by officials of the courts and department of justice, resulting in an increasing number of convictions and pleas of guilty; improvement also noted in attitude of juries.

Suppression of violations by breweries, apparent by the almost complete absence of real beer.

Almost total disappearance of genuine liquor, general knowledge of which has reduced bootleg patronage over 50 per cent.

In Rhode Island the policy of Commissioner Haynes has been carried out most successfully. Constructive enforcement has been in the hands of officials and the public generally. Gratifying co-operation under the concurrent section of the Eighteenth Amendment has been developed. Violations have been detected and punished through efficiency and activity by the federal forces, but through revelations that have enlightened the public as to the character of the stuff trafficked.

CENTURY-OLD TOLL  
BRIDGE MAY CLOSEPortsmouth Corporation Holds  
102nd Annual Meeting

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 5 (Special).—The Portsmouth Bridge Corporation held its one hundred and second annual meeting yesterday, without doubt the last such session before the opening of the new bridge that is being constructed. The corporation is holding the annual meeting to take the place of the toll bridge maintained since 1825 by this corporation. One matter, and the most important in the meeting's agenda today, was to consider the advisability of closing to travel the highway on the toll bridge when the new memorial bridge is opened.

The company's bridge cost \$21,000 to build 102 years ago and the estimated cost of the bridge to displace it is more than \$2,000,000. The present corporation was chartered by the New Hampshire legislature at the session of 1819 and the most prominent men in the State were among the incorporators, including John Langdon of Portsmouth, the first president of the United States Senate and the man who first administered the oath to George Washington for the presidency. Two years later a Maine charter also was taken out. The company then built the bridge, and has collected toll from that day to this for every man, woman, child, beast, and vehicle that has crossed over it between the states of Maine and New Hampshire. When the railroad was built, the bridge corporation unloaded on to the railroad the expense of maintenance and repair, except for the planking used for ordinary travel.

The dedication of the new bridge has been tentatively set for the third week in August, to be held in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of New Hampshire.

MT. HOLYOKE GIRL  
GETS FELLOWSHIP

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 6 (Special).—Miss Jean G. Kennedy of Omaha, Neb., a member of the graduating class of Mount Holyoke College, is the winner of a \$1200 fellowship at the New York School of Social Work. This school offers to undergraduates of all colleges and universities four annual scholarships, two to men and two to women.

Miss Kennedy, who has gained the distinction of being one of the two successful women competitors, is a graduate of the Omaha Central High School and entered Mount Holyoke in the fall of 1919 as holder of the western competitive scholarship, awarded

**Automatic Rapid Electric FIRELESS COOKER**  
Facilities of electric range plus every advantage of fireless cooker at less cost than many other ranges.  
New Invention Revolutionizes Cooking  
Saves 50% to 75% fuel cost  
Bakes, roasts, boils, steams, fries, soups, stews, etc.  
Watching. Burns electricity off automatically. Attaches to any electric socket. No special wiring. Write for FREE Home Science Cook Book. 30-day FREE trial offer and direct factory prices.  
W. H. CAMPBELL CO.  
Dept. 78, Detroit, Mich.  
Georgetown, Ont.

annually to the freshman from a western state who takes highest rank among the candidates for Mount Holyoke in the comprehensive examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board.

She has maintained her record for scholarship throughout her college course winning the freshman Latin prize for the best-prepared translation, receiving sophomore honors for excellence in scholarship, and being elected recently a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

VERDICT REVERSED  
IN WARNER ACTIONLieut.-Gov. Fuller Not Guilty  
of Libel and Slander

Joseph E. Warner, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who in March, 1922, sued Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, for \$100,000 damages for alleged slander and libel in the campaign for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor in 1920, and who was awarded \$1 damages by Judge Nelson P. Brown, will not get the dollar, according to the decision of the State Supreme Court handed down yesterday, but contestants for political office in the State learn that they have the right to criticize the official conduct of their opponents if there be truth to justify the criticisms and no malice actuating their statement.

That is what the decision of the full bench of the State Supreme Court as handed down by Justice Henry K. Braley yesterday, stripped of legal verbiage, really means.

Judge Brown erred, the Supreme Court says, in instructing the jury in the Warner-Fuller slander and libel trial in Taunton in March of 1922, to bring in a verdict of \$1 in favor of Mr. Warner, holding that the plaintiff had been damaged. At the time of the decision, John W. Cummings of Fall River, Mr. Fuller's attorney, appealed, so the dollar never changed hands.

While Mr. Warner alleged six counts that Mr. Fuller was guilty of slander and libel, Judge Brown, in taking the case from the jury and directing it to find for the plaintiff after it had been out for 21 hours, ordered it to find Mr. Fuller guilty in one count only, that of charging that Mr. Warner and Harold F. Hathaway of Taunton were law partners and had divided fees received by Mr. Hathaway when he appeared before legislative committees appointed by Mr. Warner in the State House.

Judge Brown held that Mr. Fuller's charge in this one count had not been proved in the trial and that it was libelous and slanderous statement of fact, and not within the privilege of fair comment.

Justice Braley, in his opinion for the entire court, said that the laws of Massachusetts provide that in actions of libel the truth, if established, is a justification, unless actual malice is proved, and that in an action of slander the truth if proved is also a justification.

The justice decided that Judge Brown should not have taken the case from the jury to determine for it a question of fact, and that the jury, which could have drawn inferences of fact from all of the circumstances of the evidence, and not the court, should have determined whether the partnership or Mr. Hathaway individually, had been employed to appear before the legislative committees of the House when Mr. Warner was the Speaker.

TRADE COURSE ADDED  
TO NORMAL SCHOOL

A training school for teachers of mechanic arts was authorized by the Boston School Committee last evening, to be conducted for one year in connection with the Boston Normal School. It will be located in the Parkman School building in South Boston. This school is the successor of the old Sloyd Training School founded by Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw. It is hoped that eventually it will be made a permanent part of the Boston school system or be taken over in whole or in part by the State Department of Education.

An additional appropriation of \$562,301.53 was made last evening to provide funds for alterations and repairs to school property during the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1924. This money comes from the 35 cents upon each \$1000 of valuation of the city which is authorized as the appropriation each year for this purpose. The estimated cost of these repairs is \$201,894, leaving an unassigned balance of \$360,707.53.

## LEVIATHAN INVITATIONS MAILED

Invitations are being mailed today for the public inspection of the Leviathan, June 14, during the hours 9 to 11:30 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. The ship will not be opened to the general public. The reason given is that while resting in the dry dock too large a throng of visitors on board might cause a shifting of the supporting blocks, resulting in damage to the hull.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM  
GAIN IN SHOE STRIKEBrockton Firms Say Workers  
Are Returning—Secessionists  
Declare Ranks Greater

BROCKTON, Mass., June 6 (Special).—Brockton has entered into its fourth week of the shoeworkers' strike and the situation today continues to be deadlocked. The Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association at a meeting this morning reported gains in the number of workers returning to the factories, while secessionists from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union claim additions to the ranks of the strikers.

Although a majority of the factories are still making shoes, production has been curtailed so that many contracts have been canceled. This is especially so in the smaller factories that had orders enough to keep them busy every day for the remainder of the year.

The scarcity of lasters continues to be the big handicap but many firms have started to train new hands, including women. Women as lasters are new in this city. They handle the lighter work such as assembling. One manufacturer stated today that by July 1 he will have trained enough new lasters so that it will not be necessary to rehire any of his former lasters who do not return to work this week.

The general executive committee of the new independent union extended a request to John B. Oldham, former Boot and Shoe Workers' Union man, and now an organizer for the United Shoe Workers of America, to come to Brockton and assist in organizing the new union. He was to have arrived yesterday afternoon, but today it is understood he has declined. The fact that the new independent union has refused affiliation with any other union may have had something to do with his refusal to come to Brockton. It is stated today that sentiment among the striking lasters, especially among the Lithuanians, is changing, and that Monday will see many of them returning to work. A big mass meeting of all secessionists is to be held tomorrow afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock at the O'Donnell playground.

LONDON "AD" MEN  
WIN CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

ister himself," to entertain the convention and making definite statements regarding the entertainment and facilities which would be at the disposal of the delegates, aroused the admiration of every one of the club presidents, on whom developed the task of recommending the city. All are agreed that the recommendation will be unanimously ratified at tomorrow's session.

**Church Co-operation Urged**  
Closer co-operation of the churches with newspapers, using their members who are newspaper editors, publishers and advertising experts in church publicity and advertising was urged today by the Rev. J. T. Bradner Smith of Chicago, at the Church Department convention.

"Most of the mistakes in church news and in articles regarding church work would be eliminated if the pastor or a publicity committee would keep in constant touch with the newspapers through their editors or reporters," he said. "Every church should have a fund for purchasing space in the newspapers and should advertise in the daily or weekly papers, regularly, persistently, and as consistently as do the members of the church who are business men."

That newspaper advertising must continue to form the backbone of the advertising program of any successful financial institution was declared by R. E. Wright, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, following an exhaustive inquiry concerning motion picture advertising films among members of the Financial Advertisers' Association.

Mr. Wright sent out 700 questionnaires, for the purpose of obtaining data on "building depots with movies and radio," and his conclusions, as expressed, were that these newer forms can be utilized only to a limited degree and therefore must be considered only as supplementary mediums. A resolution is to be introduced into the convention requesting President Harding to call a conference on the economic situation of Europe in an effort to bring order there and adjust the industrial situation in the respective countries.

**International Program**  
The proposed extension of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World into France, Italy and other nations of continental Europe is being discussed considerably here. Informal discussions were held during the forenoon by advocates of extension plan they will culminate this afternoon in a conference on steel pier, where delegates from Great Britain, South America, Canada, Hawaiian and Australia will meet. From a similar conference held in New Orleans in 1919 sprang the Pan-American Advertising Association, which is affiliated with the Associated Club of the World. James S. Carson, head of the Pan-American Association will preside. The speakers will include, Herbert S. Houston, former president of the World Association, John Chesire, president of the Thirty Club of London, Hugh Patton, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of Australia and New Zealand, Reginald W. O'Connell, of Hawaii and Emine Lehia Passa of Egypt.

UNITED STATES  
NOT TO DISCUSS  
DRY REGULATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

acted enforcement codes—45 in all, not counting New York—did so deliberately.

## Rest of Nation Dry

Having adopted enforcement laws, Washington is confident they will not lightly be uprooted. New York always has been notoriously wet, due to its vast cosmopolitan and urban population. The idea of backsliding is not likely to spread elsewhere as happily as it did in the Empire State. Only a few weeks ago, Massachusetts, which, with Maryland, was one of the two states that had declined to enact enforcement statutes, passed one. It becomes law in a year and a half, if upheld by a referendum.

The federal prohibition unit does not place much faith in Governor Smith's assertion that, despite local repeal, the federal liquor laws will continue to be enforced in New York. It is pointed out that the repealers rob the United States of the punitive agencies upon which it is mainly dependent. Under those circumstances, it is asserted that Governor Smith's protestation of unyielding fealty to the federal Constitution is largely stage-play. The national prohibition authorities frankly fear that "federals" engaged in running down illicit wets would be the first to desert. They have suffered in Maryland and Massachusetts. In those states, particularly in Maryland, they not only have had no co-operation from local authorities, but actually have been hindered in the performance of their duties.

DRY LAW TO STAY,  
SAYS GOV. BAXTERLarge Cities Not Sole Criteria  
of Benefit, He Declares

AUGUSTA, Me., June 6 (Special).—The great bulk of the American people are in favor of prohibition and will never vote for its repeal, declares Percival P. Baxter, Governor, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the World League Against Alcoholism, with headquarters in London, inquiring his views on the prohibition situation in this country.

Governor Baxter cautions people of other nations not to lay too much stress upon lawlessness in a few large cities of this country, as those cities are not a criterion of conditions. He asserts that the lawless element congregates in large cities and that prohibition is not only law it violates.

The letter in part is as follows: The State of Maine for more than 50 years has had upon its statute books a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This law is respected by the citizens of the State and is enforced by our civil authorities. Since the adoption of this law, crime and drunkenness have been decreased and our State steadily has made great advances both morally and materially. I believe that the prohibition situation in Maine is typical of what it is in other states, although we have advanced somewhat beyond the stage in which some states now find themselves due to the fact that our people have had time to realize the great benefits that have accrued through state-wide prohibition.

**MOTOR LICENSES REVOKED**  
CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—More than 100 motor vehicle operators' licenses have been cancelled during the present year by Commissioner John F. Griffin, it was stated at his office here today. The charges for which licenses were revoked varied from driving while under the influence of liquor and violation of the speed laws, to operating a car with one arm around a girl.

**Ask to See**  
The Rockwell Line of  
High Grade,  
Silver Deposited Glass and  
Lenox China  
The Rockwell Silver Co.  
MERIDEN, CONN.

MR. FORD REGAINS  
STRAW VOTE LEADTops President Harding in National  
"Poll" by 1244 Votes  
—New England Aids

Henry Ford, through votes from Massachusetts and New Jersey, this week recovers the lead for the presidency of the United States in the "face-to-face straw vote" which Collier's Weekly is conducting. "To dislodge the people's choice." Eighty-six thousand votes have been "cast." This week's score leads off: Ford, 21,374; Harding, 20,130.

Mr. Harding led Mr. Ford last week at the 50,000-vote mark. Describing how the straw ballot tables were turned this week, Collier's says: "New Jersey, for one thing, unexpectedly turned to Ford. Then there is Massachusetts: the conservative Bay State did not actually show a Ford plurality, but it gave him 1273 votes to Mr. Harding's 1271. Connecticut still gives Harding an almost 3-to-1 lead, and the President is well ahead in Rhode Island also; but the other New England states—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—are now in the Ford column."

President Harding has now gone ahead of Mr. Ford in Minnesota, while in New York the Detroit manufacturer is running fourth. Mr. Harding, Governor Smith, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to date have more New York votes than Mr. Ford. In Illinois, Mr. Ford has won back the first place he held. The situation in the doubtful states remains as it was. Here are the figures for the other important candidates:

McAdoo, 7655; Cox, 6563; Johnson, 6085; Hughes, 5492; Smith, 4613; Hoover, 3629; La Follette, 2659; Wood, 1962; Borah, 1429; Underwood, 1283; Davis, 1022; Lowden, 626; Wilson, 623; Ralston, 338.

LIGHTNING DOES  
BIDDING OF MANTwo Million Volts Produced in  
Pittsfield Laboratory

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 6.—The greatest amount of energy ever concentrated by human ingenuity—more than 10,000,000 horsepower—was created, toyed with and finally docilely placed back in its cradle yesterday by a single man.

The significance of the spectacular demonstration was that twice as much electrical voltage as ever before was produced and safely handled, but needed to do the bidding of a man operating a small switch. For a small part of a millionth of a second the power was equal to all the electrical power in America.

The exact voltage was 2,000,000, which, as estimated by Charles P. Steinmetz, an electrical expert, is one twenty-fifth the power of a bolt of lightning.

The demonstration was made in the Pittsfield laboratory, renowned among electrical men as the center of experiment in transmission lines. It was in charge of F. W. Peek Jr., who directs the high-voltage research, and Giuseppe Fubini, chief electrical engineer of the Pittsfield works.

Mr. Fubini said the layman might get some conception of the power handled when it was realized that the greatest single amount of electrical voltage now transmitted for public use is 220,000—that in California. Mr. Peek pointed out that the objective was to keep research ahead of need, so that when it is desirable to carry 2,000,000 volts in a wire it can be done.

A model village was built, and the electricity, transformed into a bolt of lightning, was whipped back and forth and up and down, striking the lightning arrester of a little church steeple.



**DOBBS HATS**  
A HATS FROM THE MANHATTAN TRADING CO.  
The Fifth Avenue Store \$5.50  
**DOBBS & CO**  
314 Fifth Avenue  
3 West 57th Street  
BROADWAY NEW YORK

FISH ASSOCIATION  
TO MEET IN OHIONational Convention to Be In  
Cedar Point

Plans have just been completed to hold the next annual convention of the United States Fisheries Association, an international organization of fishing interests, at Cedar Point, O., thus shifting the location of the annual meetings for the first time from Atlantic City. Sufficient numbers of Boston fishing interests have signified their intention of attending the convention to obtain a special car. An equal number will attend from New York. Gardner Poole of Boston, president of the association, will head the Boston delegation.

Cedar Point is a summer resort on Lake Erie, about two miles across Sandusky Bay from the city of Sandusky. The shift from Atlantic City to Cedar Point is taken to indicate the recognition of the national importance of the organization. The convention will be held from August 23 to 26 and is expected to attract an unusually heavy attendance from the Great Lakes district. It is felt that the new location may be adopted for future annual gatherings.

Officers are to be elected at this meeting for the ensuing year, and several subjects of great importance to the fishing industry are to be discussed. Inasmuch as the association is advocating that a protest be filed with every payment of back duty under the revised ruling of the Treasury Department regarding the tariff on frozen herring, it is expected that some lively discussions will take place on this subject. Frozen herring have been admitted free until recently, when a decision by the Treasury Department ruled that a duty of a cent a pound be assessed. Furthermore, it is now ruled that collectors must collect 1 cent a pound on all importations that were admitted free since Sept. 21, 1922, when the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill became effective.

## CONVENTIONS ANNOUNCED

OLD ORCHARD, Me., June 6 (Special).—Eight religious conventions are to be held at the Old Orchard Campground this season. They are: June 30—July 2, Convention for the Promotion of Prayer; July 6-16, National Holiness Convention; July 21-30, Portland District Camp Meeting; Aug. 1, Improvement Day; the Christian Missionary Alliance Convention; Aug. 17, Cumberland and York W. C. T. U. Field Meeting; Aug. 18-27, the Salvation Army; Aug. 28-Sept. 3, Hope Mission of Boston.

## ORPHANS TO BE GUESTS

More than 3000 Boston orphans will be the guests of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association on its annual outing at Nantasket Beach, June 18. Arrangements are in the hands of Chester I. Campbell, who is asking those in sympathy to lend their cars or contribute toward the expenses of the entertainment.

EXPLORER DEFERS  
SAILING FOR WEEKMr. MacMillan May Send  
Weather Reports by Radio  
From Far North

PORTLAND, Me., June 6 (Special).—Donald B. MacMillan, the explorer, has set the sailing date for his trip to the Arctic a week ahead to June 23. Mr. MacMillan will be given a big farewell by the people of Wiscasset, from which town he will sail.

One of Mr. MacMillan's reasons for postponing his start is sentimental. This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation from Bowdoin College and the week of June 13 to 23 is commencement week at Bowdoin. His class is to have a reunion and he has decided to attend. Thursday, June 21, his entire class will go to Wiscasset after the commencement dinner to visit him on board the Bowdoin. The delay of one week will also be acceptable to Mr. MacMillan for other reasons. It will give the explorer needed time to get his equipment together.

Mr. MacMillan is especially pleased with his radio equipment this year. This is now being tested at Boothbay Harbor, and already messages have been received from Panama and other distant points with remarkable clearness. His sending apparatus also has been tested, and he has received several letters from different sections of the United States telling of having picked up test messages.

Mr. MacMillan will winter in the Bowdoin 2160 miles north of Portland, at Cape Sabine, and he will, therefore, according to the tests that have been made, be able to receive messages sent from this city if the local sending apparatus is sufficiently powerful. Charles F. Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has asked the explorer to furnish him with daily weather reports. According to Mr. Marvin, many of the severest storms which strike the United States originate in the territory which Mr. MacMillan is to visit, and he is anxious to improve forecasts. It has been proposed that the big United States wireless station at Ottercliff, near Bar Harbor, officially receive these reports.

Mr. MacMillan will bring his ship from Boothbay Harbor to Wiscasset next Friday to begin taking on his equipment and supplies.

## CURTIS FUND ASKS \$8000

Subscriptions from 1923 persons to the Edwin U. Curtis memorial fund total \$29,000. To make it possible to let the contract and start work, an additional \$8000 is needed, which the committee would like to obtain from 800 subscribers at \$10 each. Arthur B. Chapin, American Trust Company, Boston, is treasurer for the fund.

## ZONING ORDINANCE ADOPTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6 (Special).—The City Council has adopted the zoning ordinance, which establishes height, area and use districts in the city and provides for the creation of a board of revision and an arbitral body. This board, consisting of three members, is to be appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council.

**Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.**  
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

**Imported Gingham, 35c**  
31 Inches Wide

**CHECKED GINGHAMS** of a good quality for summer frocks and children's wearables at this special price. Small and large checks in pink, blue, red, green, brown, lavender and white.

**Imported Dress Linens, 98c**  
Finely woven Linens for smart summer frocks in lovely shades of blue, tangerine, rose, gray, green, lavender, pink and honeydew.

**Printed Voiles, 49c**  
Light, medium and dark grounded Voiles with floral, geometrical and Egyptian patterns in a variety of handsome color combinations.

**Dropstitch Crepes, \$1.25**  
Handsome Crepes in dropstitch check patterns for dressy summer frocks. A good assortment of shades.

Loeser's—Second Floor

**Here You Choose  
Your Favorite**

We know of no other Shoe Store that sells so many pairs as the Coward Store. We know of no other store that carries such a comprehensive stock in so wide a range of sizes and widths. Here you find, in addition to our standard Coward shoes, a variety of models in the season's styles—models for business, social or special wear.

There are no "ifs" nor "ands" about it. Here you choose your favorite. The fact is, we practically always have it at the Coward Store.

**The Coward Shoe**  
"300 G. S. 200, 000"  
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE  
James S. Coward  
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
(Near Warren St.)

**Newly-Arrived  
Summer Models**  
of Infinite Charm and  
Extraordinary Quality  
**At Half  
the Usual Cost**  
—because they are Samples.  
Choice, dainty, cool, breezy,  
fantastic tissues of great variety

**MAXON MODEL COWNS**  
11 E. 36th St. - Haviland Bldg.  
New York

**Slenderizing Apparel**  
READY-FOR-SERVICE FOR  
**Stout Women**  
HIGHEST QUALITY  
LOWEST PRICES  
PERSONAL SERVICE

**Lane Bryant**  
Four Convenient Stores  
NEW YORK 26 W. 89-21 W. 88  
CHICAGO Washington at Wabash  
BROOKLYN 18 Hanover Place  
DETROIT 1528 Washington Blvd.  
WRITE FOR STYLE BOOK





## Twilight Tales

Willie Frog sat on a stone. Kerchuk! Kerchuk! He liked to sit there all alone. Kerchuk! Kerchuk! He never stopped a while to play. If anybody came that way, But kicked his heels and said: "Good day!" Kerchuk!

JOHNNY had a brook in his back yard, which is an unusual thing for a boy to have. It started on a hill several miles away, and it went to the ocean, and Johnny lived about half way between. Where it went through the back yard it was as much as six feet wide, so that it had to have a bridge over it, and there was a Deep Place in it; so deep that once, when Johnny went to the brook, he stepped in and got as wet as Dr. Foster in the Mother Goose book, when he stepped in a puddle up to his middle. There were trees over the brook to shade it when the sun was high in summer, and a fine big stone where Willie Frog liked to sit. And when Willie Frog jumped off the stone, he went head first right into the Deep Place.

Willie Frog probably did not know that his name was Willie. Johnny had named him, and was always trying to get better acquainted. But it was no use. Willie Frog was so shy that he always jumped off his stone if you tried to get near him. Sometimes Johnny stood on the edge of the brook and called, "Willie! Willie! Willie! Oh, you Willie Frog!" in the pleasantest way he knew how, but Willie refused to come up out of the Deep Place. If Johnny stepped on a frog himself, it would probably have been different, and then Johnny and

Willie might have sat on the stone together; and if anybody had come along they would both have kicked their heels and jumped off. Kerchuk! kerchuk! right into the Deep Place. It would have been very over their heads, but they wouldn't have minded that. But even if you couldn't get acquainted with him, it was pleasant to have Willie Frog round, and Johnny called him "Willie" because he liked to have a real name for him, and "Froggie" doesn't seem very much like a real name.

Johnny always walked quite quietly when he came to play by the brook, because he liked to see Willie Frog sitting on the stone, but Willie always heard him, and off he went, head first, into the Deep Place.

And so one day, when he had left his ship tied to the shore and gone to the kitchen for a cookie, Johnny came back quietly, and there was Willie Frog going to sea in the ship.

Willie Frog sat on the ship. Kerchuk! Kerchuk! As if he took an ocean trip. Kerchuk! Kerchuk! The ship was sailing on the brook. But Willie Frog the deck forsook. A header in the sea he took.

"I wish Willie Frog wasn't so timid," said Johnny. "But perhaps if I leave my ship here, he'll have a good time sailing when there is nobody around." So after that he left his ship at the brook for Willie Frog to play with. In the Empire. But Mr. Hurd says that in spite of the pessimistic report of the Coal Conservation Committee in 1918, which stated that Britain had neither water power, natural oil nor gas in any appreciable quantity, the position is not hopeless. For it is possible to distill coal so as to extract oil and by-products.

on the basis of Mr. Bonar Law's ministry without Mr. Bonar Law.

With Mr. Baldwin's effort to widen the basis of his Administration and the far-reaching effects it will have on the political future in Britain we will deal in a later article. Meanwhile, it is significant that Mr. Lloyd George instantly took off the gloves. At the general election he gave a pledge that in view of the grave international situation he did not intend to try to embarrass the new Government. It is no secret that he was largely moved to do this by affection and respect for Mr. Bonar Law, his principal colleague during the Coalition. But he has now announced that a diarchy government without Mr. Bonar Law is a menace to the State and that a reunited and aggressive Liberal Party is essential to the freedom of the world, and that he means to fight with tooth and nail.

## DISTILLATION OF OILS AND MOTOR SPIRIT FROM COAL IS URGED

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, May 23—Archibald Hurd, the well-known writer on naval matters of all kinds, draws an optimistic and cheerful picture in The Fortnightly Review of what Great Britain might do if it distilled the oils from its coal instead of burning it in the fires as it does at present. And, according to smoke statistics, his arguments apply to the town of Pittsburgh in a still greater degree.

The extent to which the use of oil in ships is increasing can be seen at a glance in figures. In 1914 ships using oil fuel were 2.62 per cent; in 1922 there were 22.34 per cent, and the percentage is constantly growing. Great Britain has vast reserves of coal, while it has control of about 5 per cent of the world's oil supply, of which only about 2 1/2 per cent is in the Empire. But Mr. Hurd says that in spite of the pessimistic report of the Coal Conservation Committee in 1918, which stated that Britain had neither water power, natural oil nor gas in any appreciable quantity, the position is not hopeless. For it is possible to distill coal so as to extract oil and by-products.

The Fuel Research Board during the war proved that it was possible to produce oil, gas, and a kind of smokeless coke for domestic use, which from a heating point of view was superior to any fuel yet available. An average ton of coal can be treated so as to give 16 to 18 gallons of tar oils, 14 hundredweight of solid fuel and from 3000 to 3500 cubic feet of gas. And in addition to these heat-giving and lubricating products there are by-products such as dyes, explosives, disinfectants and artificial marbles.

Reduced to cold figures, Mr. Hurd's contention is as follows: Last year Britain imported £45,000,000 worth of oils. To meet the country's needs and 100,000,000 tons of coal would have to be distilled, which besides 300,000,000 gallons of motor spirit would produce about 1,800,000,000 gallons of tar oils. Our oil imports total about 1,200,000,000 gallons, and this difference of some 600,000,000 gallons is represented by the valuable pitch residues so largely utilized nowadays in road making.

## HONORARY DEGREE GRANTED CHIEF SCOUT

MONTREAL, Que., June 3 (Special Correspondence).—Three thousand people filled the Capitol Theater for the general convocation of McGill University, when more than 400 graduates received their degrees and honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred upon Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Albert J. Brown, K.C. of Montreal, and John St. John, M.C. of the Senate of Sydney, Nova Scotia. The audience cheered to the echo when Sir Robert Baden-Powell, defender of Mafeking in the South African war and founder of the Boy Scout movement, stood in his uniform of Chief Scout to receive, at the hands of a brother general in the World War, Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill, the honor which the university was proud to bestow. The convocation speaker was Prof. Stephen Leacock, head of the department of economics of McGill.

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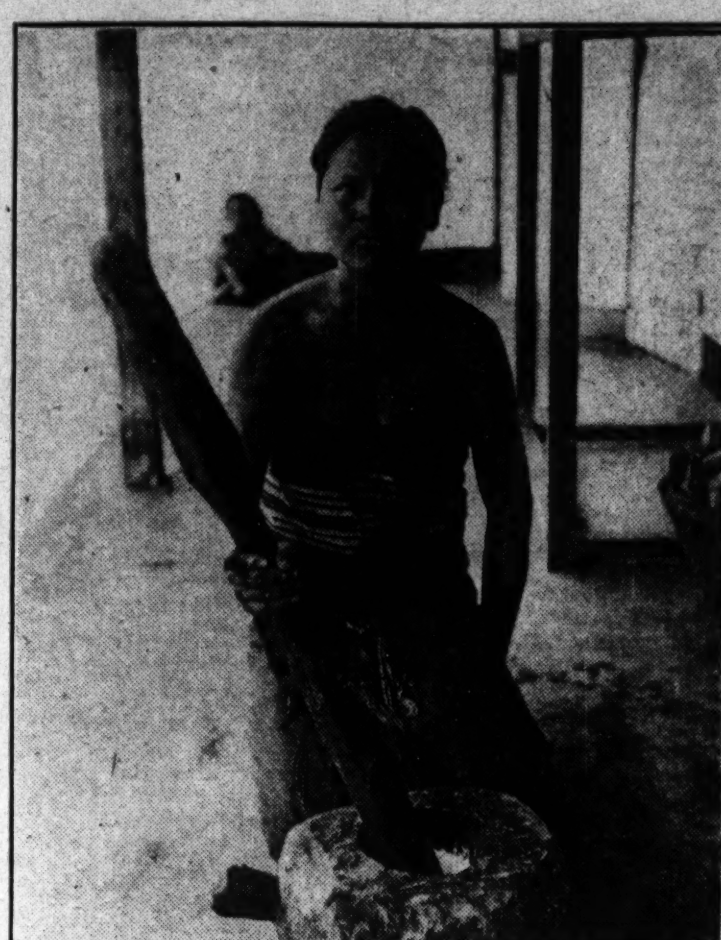
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A Javanese Woman Separating the Grain From the Straw by Means of a Stamp or Pestle

## Rice Growing in Java

RICE is the most important of all crops in Java, 5,438,000 of the 7,460,000 acres cultivated by the natives being given up to it. The most productive method of cultivating it is by means of "Sawahs" or wet rice fields. The sawahs consist of plots of ground surrounded by little dykes which allow water either to be run in or off. Where the land is sloping, the fields are formed into a succession of terraces causing the water to trickle from one to the other.

Rice is sown by the natives by hand, usually at the beginning of the rainy season when the sawahs are flooded. After sowing, the fields are flooded by day and drained by night for about eight or 10 days. In about six weeks the spikes are replanted in groups of two or three stems together, each group being stuck into the muddy soil at a distance of about one inch apart. The soil is then flooded and drained every two or three days, and at the end of the fourth or fifth month, after replanting, according to the altitude and the species of rice, the crop is ready to be gathered.

The harvest is gathered stem by stem, the natives standing and cutting them at a height of 2 feet, 8 inches from the ground, for in spite of all European efforts to teach the Javanese to mow or reap rice, he still adheres to the primitive method of cutting it ear by ear with a small curved knife, which he handles skillfully.

The rice, after being stacked in bundles and dried, is put into a trough and a stamp or pestle is used to separate the grain from the straw. The grain is husked by means of a large mortar in which disks of stone, iron, or wood are kept moving either by buffalo traction or water power. The normal quantity of rice produced in Java an acre is 10 to 12 piculs, a picul amounting to about 135 pounds, and this quantity continues to increase.

## BRONZE TABLET UNVEILED

NICE, June 6—A bronze tablet given by the American Y. M. C. A. was unveiled in the municipal casino here last evening in the presence of city officials, the American Consul and the commander of the U. S. S. Pittsburgh. The tablet commemorates the fact that the city placed the Casino at the disposal of American soldiers during the war for use as a recreation hall for convalescents.

## SPAIN'S LOSSES IN MOROCCO

MADRID, June 6—The Spanish losses in the military operations near Tizazaza, Morocco, were 45 killed and 210 wounded, according to an official statement issued today.

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## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT Special from Monitor Bureau London, May 18

A memorial to the 40 brethren of the Province of North and East Yorkshire, who made the supreme sacrifice in the great war, the other brethren of the Province have undertaken the cost of the presentation of the St. Katherine or Heraldic window in the nave of York minster, one of the most beautiful windows in the nave. Colonel Stapleton, who unveiled the window, said that there was in contemplation a further memorial which would include all Freemasons throughout the English Constitution, which would be a worthy commemoration, imposing to the eye and to the imagination, and at the same time would be of great utilitarian value. It would be the common or family home of the craft, the natural place of union and reunion.

The Dean of York, accepting the memorial on behalf of the chapter, said that at the Minster they were now engaged in the great task of preserving their splendid collection of medieval glass. The preservation of each window cost from £500 to £3000, and no fewer than 17 windows had been undertaken by various organizations, individuals, towns, or associations, mostly as memorials. That window, by their generosity, had thus been preserved for future generations and would henceforth be known as the gift of the Freemasons of North and East Yorkshire. It had been selected as one of the most famous and most interesting in the Minster.

The question of holding a world conference of English-speaking Freemasons in connection with the British Empire exhibition in London next year is now under the consideration of the Grand Lodge of England.

The Lodge of Glasgow St. John, which has just held its annual service in the Cathedral, is possibly the oldest institution in the city with an unbroken line of succession. It is reputed to have been chartered by Malcolm III, King of Scots, in 1057, after his third and unsuccessful attempt to gain the crown of Scotland. Its early history is enshrouded in the mists of antiquity, but Glasgow annuals leave

no room for doubt as to the existence of a guild or brotherhood of craftsmen at an early date. The present lodge is the direct descendant of the "Masons," who built the cathedral, and in keeping with that tradition the minister of the cathedral for very many years has been the chaplain of the lodge.

An important notice of motion has been accepted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland and will come up for discussion at its next meeting in August. It is to the effect that Grand Lodge should consider whether the holding of the British Empire Exhibition in London next year, which will be visited by thousands of Freemasons from overseas, will not provide an opportunity of which advantage should be taken, to call a world conference of the brethren there at that time, and, if so resolved, that the grand lodges of England and Ireland and other grand lodges should be approached with the view of enlisting their cordial interest in the matter. In common with the general experience a decline has been shown by Scotland's Grand Lodge, in the metropolitan district, in the number of entrants for the year, the number being 1119, a reduction compared with the previous year of 365. The collection to the annual fund was maintained, however, almost at a record figure. This board submitted an estimate for the present year of an income of £7437, with an estimated expenditure of £4042. Grand Lodge finances for the last quarter showed an income of £1695 in excess of expenditure.

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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Paris

Paris, June 6  
**M**EEETING the Hungarian Prime Minister at dinner in Paris, the writer was particularly struck with his modesty and his obvious effort to be as unobtrusive as possible. He was regarded as belonging to the feudal classes, expressed modern ideas of democracy and throughout his conversation gave no impression of the tyrannical aristocrat. He came here on a special mission to induce the governments and the reparation commission to forego their liens on Hungarian assets in order to facilitate the raising of loans so that Hungary may be put upon its financial feet again. Whether one sympathizes or not with the foreign policy of Hungary it is impossible to deny that it would be a mistake to allow the country to fall into the same condition as Austria. There has hung over Europe too long the dark cloud of reparation. Nothing was more foolish, although at first sight it would appear to be in conformity with justice, than the argument that the defeated countries (who as defeated countries were presumably already in worse condition than the victors) should carry not only their own burdens but the burdens of the victors. It is not merely that the defeated countries suffer, but that the victorious countries also suffer from this economic notion. They have found hopes which they put very high disappointed; they have devoted more energy to recovering payments than would have sufficed to restore themselves. Politically, hatreds have been engendered and Europe is still at sixes and sevens.

For this reason the writer has no hesitation in indorsing the plea of Hungary that reparations should be wiped out. They have been wiped out for Austria. France by its action against Germany is really wiping out German reparations. And before the wrangle in Central Europe has tragic consequences it would be well to obliterate to some extent the impossible demands on Hungary, give the country a chance of recovering by removing the shackles that now weigh heavily upon it. Count Bethlen was willing to accept the control of the League of Nations, or indeed any control, provided Hungary could be built up again. Is there any purpose in keeping any nation permanently crushed?

One example of the efforts which are being made by Hungary, which was related by M. de Kallay, the Finance Minister, particularly struck the writer. We ate an immense compote of oranges. The reason was that since the war oranges have not been allowed to enter Hungary. All luxuries imports, all articles which can be dispensed with, have been barred for economic reasons. Hungary, except for a small kind of fig, grows practically no fruit. The whole nation has willingly deprived itself of fruit. Hence this compote of oranges was a special and wonderful repast for Count Bethlen and M. de Kallay. You may consider this incident to be banal and not worth mentioning, but in my opinion it is precisely these human touches which throw a vivid light on politics and make them interesting and understandable.

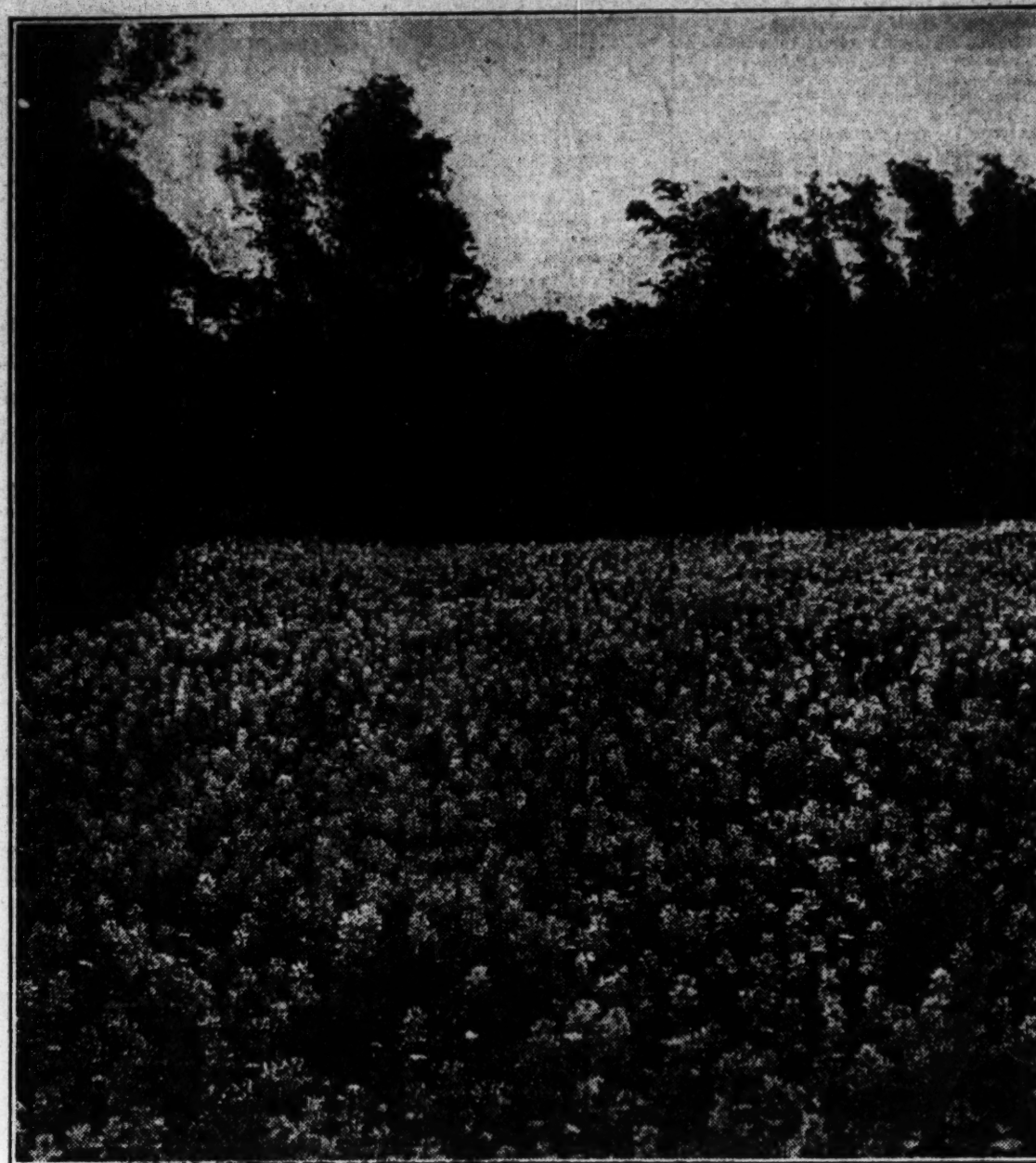
Of the future of low-power airplanes there can be no doubt. Not only did Mr. Barbot, who is going to America, fly the Channel both ways with an effective 11-horsepower machine, but he returned from Calais to Paris in his "aerion" for an expenditure of just over \$1. It is necessary to write this again: \$1 for a journey by air from Calais to Paris. Not only will aviation shortly become a popular pastime, when airplanes are small and engines light, but it will be incomparably the cheapest form of locomotion.

It is generally supposed that bullfighting does not take place in France. There are laws against it, but they are not strictly obeyed, and the punishment consists of a ridiculously small fine inflicted on the promoters of these barbarous contests between man and beast. At Bordeaux a celebrated matador has just been killed by a bull. He had given an exhibition of remarkable daring and, indeed, recklessness. An incident of this kind cannot be concealed, and it is no wonder that there should be an outcry against the development of this so-called sport and amusement in France.

Paris in these sunny days is more joyous than ever, and if the fête of M. Carême has been a failure for several years on account of the weather conditions, the summer festivities are more colorful and picturesque than before. The Fête du Muguet was particularly beautiful. Muguet is the French name for the Lily-of-the-Valley.

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The Texas Bluebonnet, the State Flower

## A Spring Garden Growing Wild in the Fields of Texas

The botanical name for the Texas bluebonnet, a flower which covers the hillsides in Texas, is *lupinus texensis*. Old settlers have named this plant Buffalo Clover. This is the state flower, and covers the meadows, hillsides, railroad right-of-ways, and roadsides with its extravagant blossoms and foliage from April until July. The plants stand about 10 inches high, and have palmately compound leaves and elongated clusters of ultramarine with purple-colored flowers. Each flower is a bonnet-shaped series of petals, with a white blotch on the upper petal, next the bonnet crown, which turns to pink as the flower grows older. After being open about six days the blossom is dropped and a pod appears. These erect, full, silky, hairy pods form up the flower stalk as the blossoms continue to open nearer the end. The flowers cluster thickly on a pencil-size stalk, which is usually six inches long and resembles the well-known wisteria blossom in arrangement. One plant often yields eight clusters.

It should be noted that, though the United States Government was a signatory to the convention, it has not yet ratified it and that the question of its adherence to the terms of the convention is still in abeyance. No legislation has been passed so far in the United States providing for the control of aviation it has not been possible to draw up a convention between the two countries. But aeronautical opinion in the states has expressed itself with the greatest emphasis in favor of passing legislation for the federal control of aviation. This will be enacted without doubt in the near future. Its necessity must be evident to all.

**ALPINE CLUBS CAMP ARRANGED**  
 BANFF, Alta., May 30.—The annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada for 1923 will be held at Larch Valley, which is situated some 2500 feet above Moraine Lake, near Lake Louise. The camp will open July 25 and will close August 9, and will be open to members and guests of the club. The climbing will be in the mountains surrounding Moraine Lake, namely, Mount Temple, Pinnacle, Eiffel, Hungabee, the Ten Peaks, Mt. Biddle, Mt. Aberdeen, and others.

**CONDÉ NAST HONORED**  
 PARIS, June 6.—The French Government has conferred the order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor upon Condé Nast, publisher of periodicals in New York, Paris and London. It was announced yesterday. The bestowal, the announcement states, is in recognition of the recipient's encouragement of French culture.

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## PREMIER CLEARLY INDICATES FOIBLE IN HUNGARIAN POSITION

## While Czechoslovakia Is Intensely Democratic, Hungary Rests Upon Feudalism and Is Dominated by Aristocracy

PRAGUE, May 31 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Benes, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was chiefly concerned with the tension which exists at present between his country and Hungary. He pointed out the essential differences between the psychology of the two nations. Hungary fundamentally rests upon a system of feudalism. There is no real knowledge of what democracy implies. The people are content to be led by an aristocratic and militaristic class, whose policy always has been and still is to maintain the decisive voice in the control of the country's affairs.

**A Democratic State**  
 Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, is an intensely democratic state, ruled wholly by the will of the people, whose welfare depends upon a peaceful settlement of the questions which disturb Europe. The country is almost entirely industrial, and its markets must be found among its neighbors, including Hungary. No "will to war" exists, and there is no single party in the State which advocates an aggressive policy. But for all that, as is natural from their history, both Czechs and Slovaks are suspicious of any symptom of aggression in their neighbors.

In these circumstances, as Dr. Benes pointed out the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia needs very careful steering between the Scylla of aggression and the Charybdis of irresolution. The first would meet with severe criticism from within the republic, and would give a handle to unfriendly propaganda. It cannot be the policy of Czechoslovakia to meet aggression with counter-aggression, for such a procedure would inevitably lead to war sooner or later, which is the very thing that it is in the interest of every section of the country to avoid.

**Recent Frontier Incident**  
 Nor, on the other hand, can acts of hostility be disregarded. It has been found by experience that to do so leads to their constant repetition, and encourages the feeling in unfriendly

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## The Library

Interesting Archives

THE printing press, the railway train, the airplane, the ocean greyhound, and the various processes of telephoning and telegraphing have all contributed successfully to the shortening of the life of a news item. The story of an episode of the Trojan War was news for several hundred years. The story of an episode of the World War became "archives" within a few hours.

One hundred years from today an important chapter in history may be built around a letter or report now concealed in the files of a great business corporation. Occasionally, material representing a particular period comes into the hands of a librarian as a "manuscript collection," and his ingenuity is often severely taxed in the endeavor to classify and arrange such material so that the high spots may be readily detected.

It was the good fortune of the wanderer a few weeks ago to come upon one of the most successfully organized collections of valuable archives to be found in the United States. By chance, as he was passing along one of the corridors of the great building at 42 Broadway, New York, his eye fell on the word library on the glass of an office door. He straightway opened that door and found himself in a suite of two rooms.

Bustily working at desks were several young women, one of whom said, "Were you looking for the library of the American Relief Administration?" "I must have been," said the wanderer, "or I certainly never should have found it. Is it a private library?"

"Well, no, not exactly," replied the librarian. "It is really an organized collection of what was confidential first-hand material relating to the work of the United States Food Administration operating later as the American Relief Administration in the period immediately following the Armistice in central and eastern Europe. It is made up of reports and letters resulting from the investigations of Hoover representatives in determining the extent of emergency relief required, and tells the story of how this was accomplished."

This welter of material has been so well organized and so skillfully indexed under the direction of the librarian, Miss Suda Bane, that the files will instantly yield anything they contain on a Government subject.

When the work now going on in the Broadway offices is finished these files will be added to the Hoover war collection at Stanford University, California.

## The Ground Covered

Much of the material in the American Relief Administration archives did not have the opportunity to become news as it never passed beyond the typewritten stage.

The political, social, and industrial conditions of Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Austria, Jugoslavia, and Germany are given simply and directly by persons who had no other object than to make truthful statements which might serve to guide the administration of the American Relief Administration.

Mr. Hoover, in speaking of the administration under the armistice, said: "This is no occasion to recount the difficulties and details of negotiation, the great masses of statistics of distribution, the minutiae of organization, the method in the control of shipping, the control and stimulation of production and distribution of coal, the operation of railroads, opening of canals and ports, establishment of the functions of many new governments, the vast financial operations that flowed from all these acts. They will furnish the historical student material for thought during the next 100 years."

**Magnus Swenson's Expedition**  
The wanderer for an hour or more dipped into the typewritten histories of the various missions. One he read completely, the one which began, "On Dec. 26, 1918, Mr. Magnus Swenson, Food Administrator for the State of Wisconsin, received a telegram from Washington which read: 'Chief cables asking you to go to Paris at once. Have bought steamer on Baltic, sailing Saturday morning from New York. Have made arrangements state department expedite issuance your passports. Make formal application

with clerk of nearest Federal consular office, specifying England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Balkan countries and Central Powers as countries to be visited; and mail application special delivery to R. C. Jones, Room 220, State Department, Washington. When passport is issued it will be sent you care of Smith, secretary Grain Corporation, New York. Upon arrival in London report Sheldon American Embassy for instructions from chief, and as one of the Madison papers had it—Mr. Swenson answered by going."

The report of this mission was written by Marie Dahlerup, who had previously been chief clerk and translator for the Committee on Public Information in Copenhagen. She wrote: "It is hard for those of us who have had plenty of everything during these years of war to realize what the people of Finland and the other Baltic States, ravaged by Bolsheviks and Germans, have suffered."

"Bread, made from flour only, is entirely unknown in these parts. Finland, from one-half to four-fifths of ground bark, barley straw, saltgrass, moss, birch sawdust or potatoes. The latter are now unobtainable in these districts. In the countries on the eastern and southern borders and in Finland the population is existing on nothing but this kind of bread." "The population has almost reached the end of their endurance."

"Mr. Swenson appealed to the Danish Government for help. The Danish authorities generously responded by offering to lend Finland 10,000 tons of rye on the promise of Mr. Swenson that it should be made good from ships which would arrive later from America. The problem of getting this food to Finland, however, was a difficult one. Fortunately, Finland had a live and energetic representative in Denmark in Minister Saastamoinen, who was untiring in his efforts to aid the American Relief Administration, and arrangements were made to have some small Finnish boats come to Copenhagen for the food."

## Ice Breakers Captured

"At this time of the year, however, practically the whole Baltic is frozen over. The ice being very heavy and solid around the coast of Finland, it was impossible for these boats to make any headway unless a channel was broken through the ice by heavy ice breakers constructed for that purpose. Unfortunately, Finland had no ice breakers heavy enough for this work, but they knew that the Bolsheviks of Petrograd were in possession of a new heavy ice breaker which the Russian Government had bought in Germany. In their desperation a number of Finns volunteered to disguise themselves as Russian sailors and try to capture this boat. As sailors were scarce in Russia and the work hard and dangerous, they succeeded in their plan. They overpowered the officers and brought this heavy ice breaker triumphantly into Finland. This heavy ice breaker, which the Finns rechristened Tarn, did splendid service and rescued many of our ships that were completely stopped in the ice. Only one boat was lost by the ice knocking a hole in its hull, and as it sank in comparatively shallow water and its cargo consisted entirely of flour in which the water penetrates only a short distance most of it was saved."

"It is impossible to describe the joy throughout Finland as our relief ships began to arrive from Norway and Denmark, and as these were soon supplemented by larger ships from America, the acute distress was soon relieved and thousands of people were saved."

Enough has been quoted to show Mr. Hoover's wisdom in arranging for the preservation in a proper manner of this material which shows how an almost impossible situation was dealt with.

These documents express in a hundred ways the single-minded devotion of every one of these workers for their chief, and the ability of the

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man himself in providing through the power of his intellect and the charm of his personality a plan and an army to carry that plan to a successful conclusion.

## LEAGUE DECIDES TO APPOINT WOMEN

Thirty Lands Use Certificate for Traffic in Opium

By MARJORIE SHULER

ROME, May 21 (Staff Correspondence)—The women of the world have found an open door into the League of Nations. So effective are the relationships which the international organizations of women have been able to establish with the League that now women of every country are working unofficially with the League, and are making their desires felt so satisfactorily that there is likely to be no further attempt to compel recognition for women on the secretariat of the League. The international organizations have made recommendations for the last few appointments of women in official positions with the League and these recommendations have been accepted, encouraging women to believe that further appointments will follow without any radical campaign on their part.

The liaisons existing between the international organizations of women and the League are continuing to the open for the first time at the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which Dame Rachel Crowley and Miss Florence Wilson are attending for the League and at which half a dozen women who are representing their governments with the League are delegates.

Thirty countries have now adopted the export and import certificate recommended by the League, which requires a shipper to secure an import certificate from the country to which he is sending opium, before his own Government will issue an export certificate.

## LARGE LOCOMOTIVE HAS UNIQUE FEATURES

MONTREAL, Que., June 4 (Special Correspondence)—Designed specially for speed and for economy of operation, engine No. 8000, the largest passenger locomotive in Canada, has just arrived in Montreal, for the service of the Canadian National Railways. It is the first of 16 engines which are to be built by the Canadian Locomotive Company, Kingston, Ont., for the National Railways. Of these, six are to be put into operation by the National Railways between Montreal and Toronto, while the remaining 10 will be shipped to the Atlantic division, where they will be put into service between Moncton, N. B., and points eastward.

The engine is of the mountain type, and has many unique features about it. Its over-all length is approximately 90 feet, including the tender, which is the first one to be designed with 12 wheels, six on each side. The tender will carry 17 tons of coal and 10,000 imperial gallons of water. Although the engine is the most powerful steel giant designed for passenger service in Canada, and capable of making high speed and long distance runs, its cost of operation has been reduced to a minimum.

## SIGNOR SERRATI SET FREE

ROME, June 6—Signor Serrati, editor of the Socialist newspaper Avanti, who was arrested some time ago, has been set free. Signor Serrati is charged with conspiracy against the State for having signed the manifesto of the Third International against Fascism. The judicial authorities came to the conclusion that no charge could legally be made against him.

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## POLAND MAY JOIN LITTLE ENTENTE

Country May Have Gained Pyrrhic Victory by the Award of the Treaty of Riga

This is the first of two articles by Dr. Max Kulka on the general situation in Poland and the possibility of its final inclusion in the Little Entente.

VIENNA, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Foch has gone to Warsaw, whence he will proceed to Prague and probably also to Belgrade, a traveling route which may indicate the essential aim of his journey, viz., the inclusion of Poland into the Little Entente and the cementing of this alliance, so important to France.

Poland has just won a great and important diplomatic victory which called forth great enthusiasm but which may yet turn out to be a Pyrrhic victory. In the middle of March the conference of ambassadors in Paris definitely fixed Poland's eastern frontiers according to the Treaty of Riga, and thereby included East Galicia and Vilna within the Polish frontier.

The definite inclusion of East Galicia and of Vilna has opened again the centuries-old conflict between Poland and Russia. It is quite impossible that Poland will ever succeed in amalgamating so many millions of Russian inhabitants in a Polish national state. It is ignorance to believe that the biggest state of Europe, which Russia still is, will leave a great part of its nationals under the yoke of a nation which was, for more than a century, subject to Russia. Another feasting wound between the two countries is the question of Vilna. Vilna originally belonged to Lithuania until Poland took it by force of arms, and was violently repudiated by the League of Nations and the ambassadors' council. Now the same body has given Vilna to Poland, chiefly because there was no way of taking Vilna from Poland again.

Russia waiting to intervene Lithuania, which is backed up by Russia, will certainly not acquiesce in the decision; and Russia is only waiting for an occasion to intervene. Russia is declared could never allow Poland to push forward into Lithuania and White Russia, for reasons of its security; just as England could in 1914 not allow Germany to occupy the Belgian coast. France only a few weeks ago carried on a mild flirtation with Russia obviously because it wanted to take the wind out of Germany's sails. But France has not

given up all hope of creating a big Slav bloc in order to keep Germany permanently suppressed. The great obstacle to Pan-Slavism has always been Poland, for which Russia was the arch-enemy. There is a powerful section in Poland under leadership of General Pilsudski, who is violently opposed to any reconciliation with Russia, be it Bolshevik or under any other form of government. Another obstacle to a Pan-Slav bloc is the enmity between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia has always been a stronghold of the idea of a big Pan-Slav bloc, because no country is more threatened by Pan-Germanism than Czechoslovakia, surrounded as it is on three sides by a solid German population. The only way to Russia for Czechoslovakia goes via Poland. Both these countries owe their existence to France and the impossibility of a reconciliation between Czechoslovakia and Poland has long been a source of weakness to the Little Entente and of anxiety in Paris.

Disappointment in Paris Some disappointment was felt in Paris that France was left alone in the Ruhr action and Poland and Czechoslovakia had nothing but kind words for France. Now General Foch will try to bridge over the gulf between Poland and Czechoslovakia and demand the inclusion of Poland in the Little Entente.

If France succeeds in settling the differences between Czechoslovakia and Poland, the bigger question of Russia looms up at once. There has been a change in the Polish attitude toward Russia. We must distinguish between the present and the so-called future Russia. The politics of Poland with regard to the present Russia are in my opinion limited to the keeping up of the absolutely necessary relations and for the rest the preservation of peace as long as possible, because Poland can gain nothing by a new war with Russia.

The forming of a Francophile Pan-Slav bloc under the leadership of a democratic Russia, which only a short time ago was violently opposed by the majority in Poland, and particularly by General Pilsudski and Vincent Witos, is now considered by all the parties of the Right as desirable. Vincent Witos seems to have been won over for the idea, and only Pilsudski remains absolutely firm in his rejection of any reconciliation with the hereditary enemy of Poland, Russia.

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## MOTOR ENGINEERING PREFERRED TO MILTON AND SHAKESPEARE

Calcutta Vice-Chancellor Deprecates Wholesale Turning of Degree-Bearing Students—Purpose of Education

CALCUTTA, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—From the speeches which he has so far delivered it is clear that there is the greatest possible contrast between the methods and ideals of Sir Asutosh Mookherjee, the former, and Bhupendranath Basu, the present Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University. The latter is severely practical and his speeches are homely and straightforward. As Mr. Basu's views may have the profoundest influence on the course of Indian education it is worth while discussing them in slightly greater detail.

Presiding over the prize giving at the Rani Bhabani school Mr. Basu observed that what was the good of 20,000 students from Bengal, presenting themselves for the university matriculation, 80 per cent of whom would get through, and go through all the educational stages until they received their M. A., having got which their literary talents were a drug on the market, and they were utterly unsuccessful in securing employment.

Knowledge and Culture The purpose of education, Mr. Basu said, was knowledge and culture, but education as construed by Calcutta University and by Bengal students was simply the securing of degrees. They were turning out B. A.'s and M. A.'s in thousands, but their countrymen from other provinces were invading Bengal and taking the bread out of their mouths. Their students finished their university courses with their heads full of Shakespeare and Milton, but apparently a course of motor engineering or commercial ac-

counting would be more useful in settling the students in life. Mr. Basu spoke at length on the importance of vocational training and of Bengal's need for it, but, having accepted the general premise, he referred to the attempts that had been made to introduce vocational training in certain schools, but thought they were bound to be failures. They must take the boys as they were.

Tradition Since Macaulay's Time If they taught the boys carpentry and smithy work, they would not earn their livelihood at it, and the bhadralog or middle classes might not like it. There of course is the main difficulty—stereotyped with 90 years' tradition since Macaulay was in India—the student class will consider nothing but the smatterings of literary education which they receive.

In Bengal there are some half million pupils in the high schools, and in Calcutta University some 26,000 undergraduates. In 1918 when the Sadler Commission reported, 16,000 presented themselves for matriculation, of whom 70 per cent passed, thanks to the lowness of the standard, but fewer than 8000 presented themselves in the intermediate examination held the same day, while by the time the B. A. examinations were reached the number again fell most substantially.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## American Music Has Inning at Chicago North Shore Festival

By FELIX BOROWSKI

AMERICAN music filled the program of the fourth concert of the Chicago North Shore Festival Association at Evanston, Ill., on May 28. It would scarcely have been possible to select a more representative American than George W. Chadwick to open the program. The composer, who also officiated as guest conductor, elected to be heard in his "Anniversary" Overture, a work which Mr. Stock had previously presented at one of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's concerts in Orchestra Hall. This is admirable music in this piece—music which is filled with dignity and that species of scholarship which accrues to the labors of a master who has the technique of his art completely within his grasp. Mr. Chadwick brought forth impressive results in his conducting as well as with his composing, and the public gave him liberally of its homage.

The Boston master's overture was followed by an aria from Walter Damrosch's seldom-heard "Cyrano de Bergerac," sung by Marie Sundelius, who replaced Miss Garrison. There is sprightly music in this excerpt, and its interpreter, who undertook the learning of it at the eleventh hour, sang with remarkable skill and understanding of vocal effect. Mme. Sundelius was heard, too, in Horatio Parker's "Horo Novissima," which enlisted Theo Karle, John Barclay and Rose Lutiger Gannon as fellow-soloists and Mr. Lutkin as conductor.

## In Musical Backwater

Time, which waits for no man, has left Dr. Parker's music in the backwater of art in which lie resting many other creations that 30 years ago were regarded as novel and stirring. "Horo Novissima" is still an estimable and respectable composition which, even if it served no other purpose, gave the festival chorus excellent opportunities to show how admirably it had been drilled.

Special tribute should be paid to the singing of "Urbis Syon Ulaia" by Mr. Lutkin's A Cappella Choir. It will be long before more expressive or more delicate choral interpretation is likely to be heard in these parts. The soloists did full justice to Parker's music. Mme. Sundelius sang with real beauty of tone and feeling and Theo Karle and John Barclay were excellent in the tenor and bass parts respectively. Mrs. Gannon, who is one of the most convincing exponents of Parker in the middle west, delivered her one aria with rich tone and imaginative feeling. Mr. Lutkin had good reason to be well satisfied with his performance as well as with the public reception of it.

## Hadley's Tone Poem

The hero of the concert on Tuesday, May 29, was clearly Henry Hadley, who conducted his tone poem, "The Ocean." Mr. Hadley is one of America's musical creators who put more than notes into their scores. Possessed of a phenomenal mastery of symphonic composition, the composer of "The Ocean" is possessed at the same time of striking ideas. His work, like Mr. Chadwick's overture, had been heard at one of the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra last season, and the second hearing of it disclosed new beauties and fresh colors. A composition so fine should be heard often.

Mr. Stock offered at this concert one of the most beautiful and moving performances of Frank's D minor symphony that could be imagined. The clinging loveliness of tone and the fervidly of feeling which he and the orchestra brought forth from the work were captivating to the ear. The remainder of the concert was negotiated by Mme. Matzenauer, whose sonorous voice and grand style of singing were heard in arias by Verdi and Ponchielli and in the finale from Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung."

## The Final Concert

The final concert (May 30) evoked from the public extraordinary exuberance of enthusiasm. The high light of it was Frederick Stock's "A Psalmic Rhapsody," which had been given at the north shore festival of 1921. Both composer and his interpreters rose to great heights in this stirring piece. A choral director who desires to measure the skill of his organization could scarcely find one in which the difficulties are so well matched by the fascinations. The imposing pomp of sound, the harmony subtlety, the astonishing mastery of symphonic effect in the rhapsody made that composition notable.

Benjamin Gigli, who had brought forth such demonstrations of popular approval as seldom have been heard in the well-ordered enthusiasm of Evanston by his singing of arias from "Faust," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Martha" and "Rigoletto," was the exponent of the solo role in Mr. Stock's composition. If one takes his success with the pretty operatic arias for granted, a word of special praise is clearly due him for his singing of the solo in "A Psalmic Rhapsody," for it is probable that no other music in the whole tenor repertoire is so difficult.

In addition to the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe" and Ravel's "La Valse," the symphonic portion of the

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program included the playing of the fantasia-overture "Youth," by Felix Borowski, which had won the prize of \$1000 offered by the festival association. The composer was well justified in offering his thanks to the men who performed it. The brilliancy with which the passage work was negotiated and the ineffable beauty of tone which the orchestra disclosed in the cantilene were beyond all praise.

## Bela Bartók Visits London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22.—Bela Bartók, the Hungarian composer, is by now no stranger to London. He has just been here again, and during the second week in May took part in two semi-public performances of his works. One of these was the meeting organized by the Contemporary Music Center on May 7, when his two sonatas for piano and violin were played by himself and Miss Jelly d'Aranyi; and the other was a recital of his pianoforte compositions given in the Wigmore Street studio of his friend George Woodhouse. As usual, Bartók's vivid personality has set people talking. Some of the criticisms have been as vivid and trenchant as the music that called them forth, but whether people are for or against his methods, it is clear they feel him as a force to be reckoned with.

M. M. S.

## Paris Revival of "L'Otage" by Claudel

Special Correspondence

A RECENT revival at the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre was one of the greatest successes of its repertory. "L'Otage" by Paul Claudel. The impression which is conveyed by these three acts is most curious. If we follow with eager attention the adventures of Georges de Coufontaine and of his cousin, Sygne de Coufontaine, it is not so much because they have conquered our sympathy but because every phrase they utter is heavy with meaning. They do not throw themselves into pathetic conflicts unless they have something to prove—and are sure they can prove it.

"L'Otage" cannot then be said to be a human drama. The three heroes in the midst of the gravest domestic troubles think only of raising the debate to a higher plane where it becomes sublime. They rise with singular grandeur from the domain of interests to that of ideas and thence to that of conscience. And as these ideas are strong and embellished by meditation, as this conscience is pure and sensitive, we are moved—but moved by a different emotion than that which we could have felt had the personages been simpler and more human. In reality Paul Claudel does not frankly choose between the mystic significance and the purely sentimental value of his heroes. They come almost to the limit of abandoning themselves to their grief and tears. But they stop. This unconstraint is of short duration. Soon do they revert to the terrain of ideas.

The action, all interior, is ardent and powerful. Noble thoughts and feelings, and the elevation of the conflict carries us away. "L'Otage" is essentially the dramatic poem of sacred little time before his abdication. But it is not an historic drama which, in his style overcharged with the broderies of a too rich thought, Claudel has attempted to write. It is a tragedy—a French tragedy, the tragedy of the revolutionary transformation, the tragedy of the antique tradition, Christian and Feudal. Turelure incarnates the new popular energy which is to put France at the head of a new order of the world. The terrible drama which sacrifices Sygne, the fiancée of Georges, to the odious Turelure, which sacrifices Sygne to his royal faith, which submits the hereditary virtues to the sardonic power of the republican innovator, this drama rises to the rank of a tragedy.

Sygne, Georges, Turelure represent all the heroes of their race who have lived the same conflicts. The solemnity of their tone and the deep character of their self-examination do not surprise us. They are ideas, living and in movement—ideas that our fathers have known and that the art of Paul Claudel has projected into the legend. It may be found that this art, strained in its manipulation of words, heavy with images, and allusions perhaps too laborious, and intentions perhaps too diverse, is lacking in ease.

The presentation of "L'Otage" at the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre was sober and excellent. The first acts take place against a background which through skillful lighting effects symbolically evokes the antique castle of Coufontaine. The interstices were good on the whole though uneven. Mlle. Eve Francis, admirable at certain moments, has lost some of her moving sincerity. M. Jean Froment caricatured and truculent in the rôle of Turelure was very good. As for M. Lugné-Poe in the striking silhouette of Baillon he played with a certainty and a pathetic simplicity quite remarkable.

S. H.

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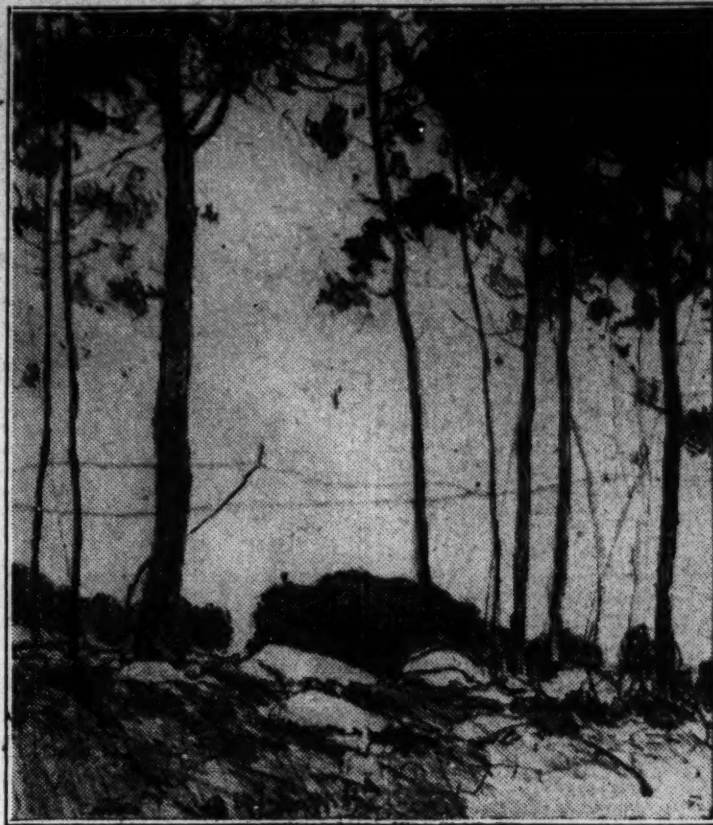
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## EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS

by FLORA LION

June 8th to 30th

10 to 6



Courtesy of the Casson Gallery, Boston

## "Edge of the Woods," From the Drawing by Chauncey F. Ryder

ÉLOQUENCE of line characterizes the pencil drawings of Chauncey F. Ryder. This artist's work in black and white has proved of so much interest that his exhibition period has been extended at the Casson Gallery, Boston. Also on view at this gallery

## New York Art Exhibits

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 1. A WAVING season sees the annual exodus of aesthetes for their chosen haunts well under way.

Here and there a few last exhibitions remain at the galleries with the notable loan collection of Italian Renaissance art at the Metropolitan Museum and the mammoth outdoor exhibition of the National Sculpture Society at One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Street and Riverside Drive settled down for all-summer runs. It is also the season of ceremonies and exhibitions attending the closing of the various art schools, when the public is invited to peruse the work of the year.

To meet the needs of today in the field of applied design, the student must go forth from his school more completely equipped with technique, taste, and sound training than ever before. The decorative arts play a part in modern life of almost unsuspected importance; the theater, the moving pictures, costume, advertising, illustrating, interior decoration, designing of textiles, furniture, and the thousand and one things that pertain to beauty in our surroundings, all depend on the designer's skill and knowledge.

In the exhibition of work which marked the close of the year at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art the qualities most apparent in the rendered problems were the application of the principles of harmonious design, the emphasis on thorough construction and technique, and the development of individual taste based on the close study and derivative use of traditional art. These problems, which unfold in degree through the three years that constitute the course at this school, take the student into the ways and means of each branch of applied design.

Perhaps it is the department of interior decoration, with its many ramifications, that calls most insistently in the students' work for approval; under the direction of Frank Alvah Parsons and his staff of teachers a fundamental appreciation of beauty and a corresponding mode of procedure have been presented to the classes in a tangible way and with encouraging results. Wherever fundamentals have been sufficiently defined in the arts—as in the Cambridge theory of proportion based on Greek forms—there has been an attempt made to bring it into practical application. Artistic advertising comes next perhaps to the work in decoration, with many interesting results in the field of stage and screen designing. Mr. Parsons uses the museums

freely for purposes of study; he furthermore supplements his New York course with a season of several months' duration at the Paris branch, and with a shorter season in London. The Brown-Robertson Galleries are holding an exhibition of color etchings and aquatints by American and European artists. E. L. Laurensen achieves special subtlety in color values in three plates of mountainous scenery, notable as well for fine rock forms; of equal quality are the snow scenes of I. Stutti Zamponti, soft in tone, and atmospheric. A large church interior, an admirably sustained performance of considerable technical skill and appeal, is the work of George Senseney. Other artists represented are John Cotton, Frederic A. Farrell, Leo Browne, W. A. Sherwood, Frederic Haines and Bernard de Monvel.

The print department of the New York Public Library has arranged an exhibition of recent acquisitions which includes much of interest to the visitor. Among the early masters represented are Dürer, Schongauer, von Olmutz, Master A. I. Beham, and Cranach, mostly in plates dealing with religious subjects. "The Triumph of Caesar," a set of chiaroscuro prints by Andreani after Mantegna's famous fresco, now at Hampton Court, is an important addition to the library's collection. Matsys, Van de Velde, Almelovee, De Bry, Nanteuil, G. B. Tiepolo, Gavarni, Flaming, Mogen, and Rossaspina are some of the men whose chance has oddly assembled together, typifying, as they do, various epochs and schools. There is much to choose from in the modern section, where lithographs, etchings, and wood engravings are to be seen from the hand of Toulouse Lautrec, Paul Huet, Augustus John, Hubert Pullinger, Henry B. Shore, R. Zuckka, George Hart, Bolton Brown, Will Simmons, Charles E. Heil (with his lovely bird subjects), Horace Brodsky (with his vividly composed woodcuts), William Strang, and Fritz Endell.

## RESTAURANTS

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Afternoon Tea  
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Hyde Park Blvd. at Lake Park Ave.  
Delightful luncheon and dinner

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AFTERNOON TEA  
71 E. Van Buren Street

AMUSEMENTS  
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SHUBERT PRINCESS  
7th Week. Perfect Stage and screen lover

EUGENE O'BRIEN in "Steve"  
The Exquisite Love Tale. A superb cast with MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN  
Prices 50c to \$2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GEO. COHAN'S GRAND MATINEES  
GEO. COHAN'S PRODUCTIONS  
A New American Comedy

"Two Fellows and a Girl"  
By Vincent Lawrence

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily  
The Covered Wagon  
Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

TO OUR READERS  
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

IT SCARCELY needed Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's commendation on the jacket to cajole the public into reading Mr. W. B. Maxwell's latest novel. For some years, now, we have been assured alike by printed statements from the publishers and by verbal praises of fellow writers that Mr. Maxwell is "the leading British novelist." It is the sort of remark that may mean everything or nothing, and it may safely be ignored. Nevertheless, Mr. Maxwell's admirers have been increasing steadily and a reading of "The Day's Journey" (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.) makes it entirely evident why. The book is really rather delightful, if we except the brief portion which drags in the war; not merely a good story, it cuts deeper than that. In theme, it is unique and poignantly appealing, covering the life experiences of two men who have been friends from boyhood. Everyone knows what a fine and true thing is such a friendship between men. Why was it left to Mr. Maxwell—why did he delay so long—to weave a story from these threads?

The two men, Wilfred Heber and Carrington Bird, "one tall, dark, dignified and rather silent, the other short, stout, and very loquacious," were utterly unlike in every characteristic, yet bound together by their common love and understanding; their wives—of course, they made vows of enduring bachelorhood, and, of course, they broke them—sharing nothing except their terrific power of disillusionment: what superb contrasts are here. One, woman shallow and selfish and pleasure-seeking; the other fawning upon her husband, yet at the same moment enslaving him; the two men friends are sometimes forced apart by circumstances, able to meet only by stealth. But whenever in trouble they inevitably seek out each other and always they are heartened. The sly humor of the book is delectable. The frequent quarrels of the friends, their nagging, their reconciliations: "They disagreed each other, they spoke rudely to each other; but they were both in arms if they heard the other one attacked. They would brook no disparagement from outsiders." Sentimental, you say? It is, but in a refreshingly clean and normal way. The book is of the very stuff of human experience. In the end, the two men are left alone together once more. "Some happy years before us both yet, old boy," and we are glad for the assurance.

Two of the most pitiable scenes in Mr. Maxwell's novel take place at the dinner table; and this causes the reader to wonder why, in modern fiction, the dinner party is so often singled out as the setting for the most distressing occurrences of the story. First and foremost, there lingers in memory the dinner party in Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams." It is so real, so dreadful, so convincingly portrayed, that the reader suffers acutely. The heat, the heavy, unsuitable food, the faded roses, the hideous pretenses—the sight and scent and cruelty of these things are unforgettable. Then, in Miss Zona Gale's "Paint Perfume," we also meet several times with the Crumb family at table, over which there is suspended from the gas jet that giant red polonetta which was like "the eye of the house." Clearly, there is some peculiar link between food and mental discomfort. What is

MAJESTIC Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15  
Nights and Sat. Mats. 5c & \$1.50  
Other Matinees.....50c and \$1.00

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BOSTON  
IF TASTY FOOD  
HERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY  
The Saniung  
Chinese-American Dishes  
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Near Massachusetts Avenue  
A La Carte All Hours  
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

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BOSTON  
Cafe de Paris  
IS LIKE EATING AT HOME  
Home (COOKING SERVICE)  
And as for prices, Judge for yourself  
Luncheon, 35c & 50c. Dinner, 50c.  
Special Chicken Dinner  
Every Sunday, 75c  
12 Haviland Street, Boston, Mass.

"De Piccadilly"  
A Restaurant of Refinement  
412 BOYLSTON ST.  
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement. Moderate prices.  
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c  
Dinner 75c. Special Sunday Dinner from 12 noon to 2:30 P. M. \$1.00 and \$1.25  
Also a la Carte

CAFÉ DE MARSEILLE  
210 Huntington Avenue  
Luncheon 40c, Dinner 50c  
Sunday Chicken or Turkey Dinner 75c  
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Cafe Minerva  
216 Huntington Avenue  
BOSTON  
Luncheon 50c Sunday Dinner \$1.25

CONCORD, N. H.  
Nardini's  
Always Open

## Reactions of a Reader

Perhaps that there is usually some slight constraint at a formal dinner, throwing into sharper outline, rendering less possible of concealment, whatever is amiss. Think back over the fiction of former days. Have there always been tragic dinner parties in fiction, or are they modern achievements? At any rate, they are singularly effective.

The literary game is an amusing one to watch. In particular, the method of bringing out, once an author's reputation is secure, former works of his previously unnoticed. Since the enormous success of Mr. Lytton Strachey's "Eminent Victorians" and "Queen Victoria," we have come to hear of a former work of his, "Landmarks in French Literature." When delighted, almost breathless readers of "Queen Victoria" said wonderingly: "Who exactly is Mr. Strachey? What else has he written?" they were given the title of this book on French literature. But it conveyed little and, moreover, the book was exceedingly difficult to come by, being issued originally in the little-known Home University Library. Now an American edition has been brought out by Henry Holt & Company, of New York, which is excellent, as this scholarly and brilliant book deserves to be widely known. Incidentally, the attention of many persons has been directed toward the Home University Library, a most useful and inexpensive edition, properly valued by students.

The Macmillan Company, of New York, announce that they are to publish in the autumn Madame Virovova's "Memoirs of the Russian Court." This should be a most important book, for during the Siberian exile of the Tsar and his family they were able to smuggle letters through to the author, a close friend. Such touching pictures as this are instances: "I am knitting stockings for the small one (Alexei). He asked for a pair as all his are in holes. I make something now. Father's trousers are torn and darned, the girls' underlinen in rags. I have grown quite gray." This from the former Tsarina; then, again, from one of the young Princesses: "In the morning we have lessons and walk from eleven to twelve before the house, in a place surrounded by a high board fence. On Sundays when we are allowed, we go to a nearby church. We go on foot through a garden, the soldiers who came here with us standing all around." This promises to be a terrible book; but the letters, thus received and treasured, would seem to offer authentic light upon a situation about which we have been given so many conflicting reports as to be able to believe none of them.

Bed-books, it might be imagined, are in a class by themselves, not too

## AMUSEMENTS

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And as for prices, Judge for yourself  
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"The Amusement Centre of Boston"  
ADELAIDE & HUGHES  
America's Representative Dancers  
Georges Dufrance  
Fortunello & Cirillo  
MARION MURRAY & CO.  
Mack & La Rue Emma Frabel & Co.  
RUTH ROYE Comedienne of Syncope  
NEXT WEEK: LOU TELLEGEN

ST. JAMES  
They're broadcasting the famous 3rd Act from Shepard's at seven tonight.

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK  
Seats Downtown  
Pine's, Jordan's and Shepard's

HENRY JEWETT'S REPERTORY COMPANY  
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2:30. Evs. 8:30  
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON  
CHICKEN OF THE INDUSTRY  
THE LIKES OF 'ER  
AT THE COPELY THEATRE  
Tel. Back Bay 0701. Seats Downtown Pine's, Jordan's and Shepard's

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large a class at that. But not so; for their scope is constantly being enlarged. The latest title in our collection is Sheila Kaye-Smith's "Joanna Godden." A certain young woman keeps that novel on her bedside table and rereads it often. Admirable novel that it is, there are presumably many to accord it such distinction. Yet all are looking out eagerly for the new novel from Miss Kaye-Smith, for it is impossible not to place her in the front rank of British women writers.

M. W.

## Ari Notes

The architects, Paul P. Crest and Zantinger, Borie and Medary, are at work on specifications preparatory to taking bids for the continuation of work on the new building of the Detroit Institute of Arts. The foundations are completed and work on the superstructure will be started next month. The appropriation now available will carry the building through the first story up to the main floor levels.

The McKim fellowship, which is desired by all students of the Columbia School of Architecture, has been won by Perry Coke Smith of Norfolk, Va. "A Civic Art Center" was the subject of this year's contest. He will receive a cash award of \$1750, besides a year's study abroad. The McKim fellowship was established under the will of Charles F. McKim, New York architect.

A Brookline artist, Robert M. Gooda, was the winner of an international opera design contest held by the Zuro Grand Opera Company, under the auspices of Corona Mundi, Inc., International Art Center of New York City. The contest included settings for "Aida," "Faust," "Carmen," and "Rigoletto." The prizes, in addition to the first one, were as follows: second prize to Emil Lowenstein, third prize to Julian de Miskey, and fourth prize to T. Hiram, all of New York City. The judges were Nicholas Roerich, Josiah Zuro, Joseph Urban, Lee Simonson, Norman-Bel Geddes, and Hugo Riesendorf.

By an arrangement with A. H. Woods, Tilla Durieux, a leading actress of the German stage, will appear at the New York next season in a series of three plays in English.

## AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

David Belasco Saw  
The Fool  
AND WIRE CHANNING POLLOCK:  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you, Don't forget you are to write me a play."  
TIMES SQ. THEATRE  
West 42nd St.  
Matinees Thurs., Sat. in the Christian Science Monitor.  
Evenings 8:30

JOHN GOLDEN Presents  
7th HEAVEN  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Empire Theatre  
40th St. and 2nd Ave.  
ALICE BRADY in ZANDER  
"Thoroughly enjoyable entertainment, which has been long looked for."—F. L. M.  
The Christian Science Monitor.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST  
"The Covered Wagon"  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze  
CRITERION  
44th St. Sunday Matinees 2:30 & 5:30

HUDSON  
W. 44 St. Evs. at 8:30  
Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
International Sensation

"So This Is London!"  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs  
SAM Harris  
Theat. 48th St. of N.Y. Evs. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

THE 1923 FULTON PRIZE PLAY  
OWN DAVIS' PLAY  
ICEBOUND  
GEO. COHAN Theat. N.Y. 43 St. Evs. 8:30  
Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
LOUIS F. WERBA presents

ADRIENNE  
THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION  
WITH VIVIANNE REGAL  
BILLY E. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. Evs. at 8:15  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
MERTON OF THE MOVIES  
WITH GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH  
Harry Leon Wilson's great drama  
By Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

LYRIC THEATRE, West 42nd St.  
Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15  
D. W. "The White Rose"  
"Early ranks as one of the greatest pictures ever made in America."—N. Y. Evening Sun.  
ONLY ONE SEVEN DANCES

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
In the New American Song and Dance Show

"Little Nelly Kelly"  
GAIETY 3rd Ave. & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
CYRIL MAUDE "Aren't We All?"  
"FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN"

GLOBE Broadway and 40th Street  
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
JACK AND JILL  
with Lew Fields & Ann Pennington. Giffen Webb, Chas. Judels, Lulu McConnell.

AMBASSADOR 49th St. of N.Y. Evs. 8:30  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
TESSA KOSTA in "CAROLINE"  
The Season's Most Gaiety

Belmont Theat. 45th St. of N.Y. Evs. 8:30  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
H. B. Warner in "You and I"  
with Lucile Watson and a Perfect Present



## HEAVINESS MORE MARKED IN THE RAW WOOL TRADE

Fine Staple Still in Demand but Scoured and Low Descriptions Are Dull

The domestic raw wool market is a bit heavy at the moment. Fine wools still are in demand, at a good price, but scoured wools generally are dull, and medium to low descriptions, both combed and carding, are very slow of sale.

Recently some clearance sales have been effected which it was thought would have a wholesome effect upon demand, but as yet the mills have shown no great increase in interest in the offerings now in the market.

The position of fine wools seems fairly secure even at the high level of prices now prevailing for such descriptions. With demand already exceeding the supply, news from Australia during the last few days forecast a shortage of 250,000 bales in that Commonwealth, most of which will undoubtedly be fine wools and with some 30,000,000 pounds of wool, mostly fine, taken out of the prospective clip due to the drought, the likelihood of any recession in prices grows more remote.

### Fine Wools Demand Keen

The demand, moreover, for fine wools shows no signs of abating. At the recent London sales, indeed, continental buyers expressed not a little satisfaction that the American demand was so limited, declaring that they still had use for large quantities of wool beyond even their extensive purchases at the last sales.

The truth of this statement was fairly well attested in the sales in Brisbane last week, where the Continent took practically everything offered out of the 32,000 bales catalogued, Germany leading all buyers and at prices which were fully 5 per cent higher than the previous closing rates in Brisbane and fully up to the level of the last London sales. Best 64-70s combed wools, which were not plentiful—the offering being very ordinary—were costing about \$1.20 and even pieces of the same grade were bringing about \$1.10, clean basis, landed Boston in bond.

In Bradford, Eng., the position of tops and yarns is a bit on the easy side, more especially the medium to low counts. The spinners are at length beginning to get more particular from the weavers, however, and the outlook seems a bit more cheerful in that center.

It is rather expected, however, that lower prices may rule at the coming sale in Hull, Friday, although the position of fine wools is not likely to be affected to any extent.

The East India sales opened a four-day series in Liverpool yesterday with prices showing a decline generally of 5 per cent, compared with the close of the previous sales. The wools offered, however, were rather poor and the market was irregular. The total offering for the series is 19,400 bales.

### River Plate Offerings

Some scattering offerings continue to come through from the River Plate market, but mostly of inferior wools, on which European buyers can afford to pay more than American. Some Chubut merino fleece wools are offered at about \$1.15, clean basis in bond, Boston, but \$1.45, clean basis, duty paid, is not an especially attractive price today, with buyers lowering their limits in the west and good domestic French combed wools of fine and fine medium grades being in the original bags at a cost to the mills of not more than \$1.45, clean basis, although to be sure, the domestic wool is unskirted.

Good combed 64s Australian, however, can be had in the Boston market at not exceeding \$1.50, clean basis, duty paid and this wool is far superior to the Chubut both in character and grade.

In the west of the United States the trade has come to somewhat of an impasse. Limits for the fine wools have been lowered latterly and the consequence has been that the dealers have been securing wool less freely. At the Kerrville sale in Texas, where 700,000 pounds of wool was offered, half 12 and half eight months wool, only the 12 months wool was sold and that on a basis of about \$1.35@1.40 a pound, compared with some previous purchases which have approximated \$1.50, clean basis, landed, Boston.

Withdrawals have been rather pronounced at other pooling points of late, notably at Del Rio, San Angelo, and Belle Fourche, N. D. There seems to be more or less of a deadlock, also, in Montana and Wyoming, and in the latter state a number of shipments have been made to Boston on consignment.

### Bright Wool Affairs

The movement of wool is slow in the bright wool states, and buyers are reluctant to pay more than 50 cents for the better lots of fine or medium wool, while the growers are inclined to hold for more money. Shearing has been delayed all through the bright wool states more or less, although it is now getting more general.

The manufacturing situation appears to be very favorable, although the latest Government reports on wool consumption, namely for April, show a reduction of 5,000,000 pounds of wool consumed, as compared with March, in condition reported, 48,000,000 pounds being consumed in April. This is 10,000,000 pounds more than in April, 1922, however.

Assuming the reported consumption at 75 per cent of the actual, the yearly consumption rate in April was more than 750,000,000 pounds, a high rate still. A fairly heavy proportion of the wool consumed, moreover, is of 56s grade and below, although the export market for low qualities and even for some medium qualities is still slightly better than the domestic market.

Hence, further export business is under negotiation, one sale of low South American crossbreds involving, it is said, nearly 1,000,000 pounds.

## LONGER CONTRACTS FOR TAKING CRUDE OIL TO BE MADE

LOS ANGELES, June 6.—Standard Oil interests are willing to make five-year contracts to buy California crude oil, at prices prevailing when the deliveries are made, instead of on one-year contracts. This means that the Standard Oil feels that prices of California crude are at the lowest point.

Producers in the three big flush fields, Signal Hill, Huntington Beach and Santa Fe Springs, are curtailing production of wells 30 per cent. The Standard Oil of California concern is curtailing 40 per cent of its production. Independent producers here are predicting a decline in flush production in four or five months.

Many producers are stock promotions with little capital. Companies of this type are getting into financial difficulties, and a number of them are falling into the hands of big companies. This condition will help correct the general situation, it is contended.

Opinion seems almost unanimous here that the fields are being butchered by the manner in which they have been developed, and that great waste in producing oil under such conditions is absurd.

## AUSTRALIA HAS A NEW SILK FACTORY

First Weaving Establishment—Business Small But Is Step in Promising Field

PATERSON, N. J., June 6 (Special).—The first silk weaving factory in Australia was officially opened by the state Governor in Sydney, New South Wales, recently, according to a report received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington from J. W. Sanger, Trade Commissioner at Melbourne.

There is no indication that this project signifies any general industrial movement in this direction, as it is scarcely more than an isolated example of Australia's many efforts to become self-sustaining.

The mill in question will be operated under the name of "Australian Silk Mills, Ltd.," and is in its beginning, at least as it stands today, quite a small affair. At present it employs about 25 persons, three of whom are silk operatives from this city.

It is interesting, however, to note that practically all of the machinery was imported from America, chiefly from Philadelphia, and all the dyed silk used in the manufacture of its products likewise comes from the United States.

It is not expected that the output will be very large for some time to come, the present production contenting with being tafetas, satins, necktie materials, dress goods, and a limited amount of shawls.

## MARINE PREFERRED UNPAID DIVIDENDS NOW 46½ PER CENT

NEW YORK, June 6.—Passing of the 6 per cent cumulative preferred dividend by the International Mercantile Marine Company brings the total amount of unpaid dividends now outstanding to 46½ per cent. The rate was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent last December, when a semiannual dividend of 1½ per cent was declared. Initial dividends on the preferred stock were paid in 1917, when 82 per cent back dividends had accumulated. From 1917 to 1921 the company paid the regular 6 per cent rate and liquidated 46 per cent of the unpaid dividends, but payment of back dividends was suspended in 1921. For 1922, after charging off \$5,984,660 for depreciation, the company reported a deficit of \$1,269,783.

## CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILWAY SURPLUS SMALLER

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway reports for 1922 a balance after expenses, taxes, accruals and interest charges of \$692,676, equal to 2.73 per cent on the \$25,046,100 preferred stock outstanding, as compared with \$2,116,712, or 9.60 per cent in 1921. At the end of last year current assets were \$5,989,889 and current liabilities \$3,620,792, leaving net working capital of \$2,369,097.

The statement compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$24,731,347	\$27,927,121
Operating expenses	21,134,733	23,944,405
Tax, etc.	1,180,789	1,215,060
Equip. rental credit	285,534	214,901
Net operating income	2,291,469	2,153,582
Interest on bonds	2,393,788	780,226
Gross income	\$3,115,257	\$2,373,356
Int. etc.	2,827,914	817,165
Surplus	\$287,343	\$1,556,191

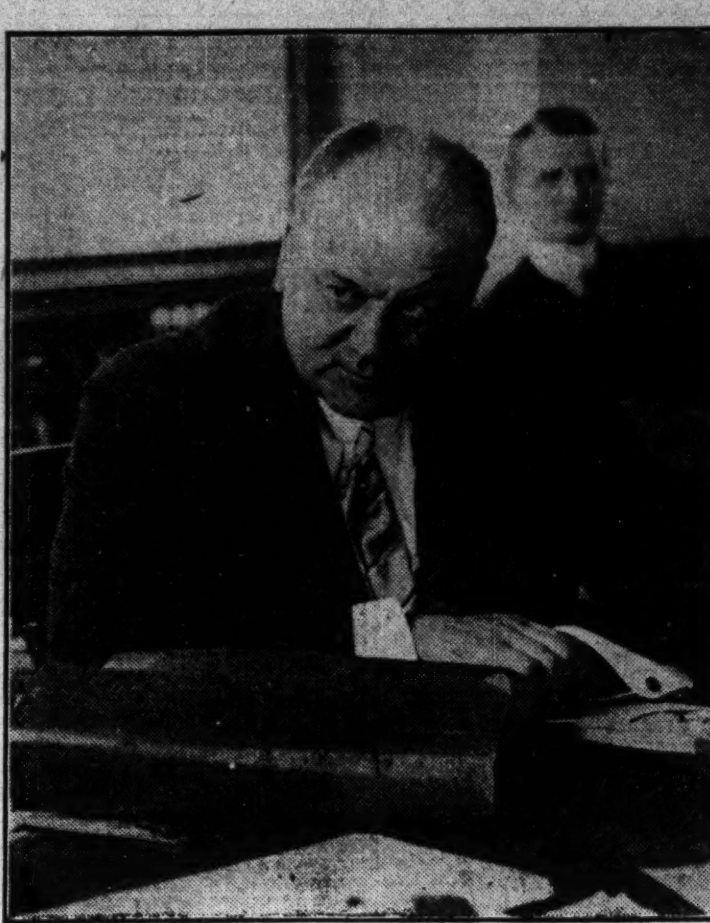
## LARGE PURCHASE OF LIBERTY BONDS BY GREAT BRITAIN

NEW YORK, June 6.—Great Britain is understood to have purchased Liberty bonds and established dollar credits here sufficient to meet the next installment of \$80,000,000 on her war debt to this country, due June 18.

Sixty million gold marks recently shipped here for the account of the Bank of Belgium are understood to have been sold to the Treasury Department and the proceeds credited to Great Britain, which presumably bought up the German note after it had been discounted by Belgium.

WHOLESALE CONCERN'S SALES  
BALTIMORE, June 6.—The American Wholesale Corporation sales for May amounted to \$1,701,846, compared with \$1,750,257 for May, 1922. Sales for the first five months were \$12,636,214 compared with \$12,921,761 in the similar period last year.

PUT ON Athletic Underwear 85c to \$2.50  
HABERDASHER  
Union Suits and Shirts and Drawers  
14 Congress St. (Near State) Boston



Joseph Leiter

JOSEPH LEITER, capitalist, of Chicago, although president of the Zeigler Coal Company, a director of the American Security & Trust Company and the Washington Gas Company of Washington, D. C., is probably better known as the man who at one time was "the largest individual holder of wheat in the history of the grain trade."

It was in the autumn of 1897 that Mr. Leiter, then in his twenties, bought wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade to such an extent as to place him at the beginning of 1898 in the position of a "wheat king," an experience that is said to have cost him from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in cash, as well as some \$7,000,000 in paper profits.

Rearred in Chicago, Ill., the son of Levi Zeigler, financier and philanthropist, he was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and later at Harvard University, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1891. Upon finishing college his father made him a gift of \$1,000,000 in cash and encouraged him to try his hand in business. Six years later he had been so successful that more than \$30,000,000 of the Leiter properties were under his direct control. At this time he held the presidency of a railroad, a great Illinois coal company, and was also a director in several banks and trust companies.

Following his unprofitable experience in the wheat market, Mr. Leiter organized a combine of three street railway companies in Chicago and later founded the City of Zeigler, Ill., in the heart of the Leiter coal properties in that State.

Upon his marriage in 1908 to Miss Juliette Williams, Mr. Leiter built a beautiful country home for his bride across the Potomac River in Virginia, overlooking the Capitol at Washington. It is known as "The Glass Palace."

Mr. Leiter is fond of athletics and travel. A sister, Mary Victoria, became the wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, formerly Viceroy of India and later Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of David Lloyd George.

## RAILROAD FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS NEAR HIGHEST RECORDED

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Railroad freight car loadings went to 1,014,029 cars during the week ending May 26, a total exceeded in only two previous weeks of transportation history in the United States. The American Railway Association, in reporting the traffic today, commented that the record attained by the current volume had only been equaled or surpassed previously during the fuel season of 1920 and 1922. Practically all commodities except coke, in the week of May 26, were moved in greater quantities than in any previous week this year. Merchandise and miscellaneous freight filled 590,180 cars, while coal required 192,092 cars.

Car loadings have passed the million mark per week only seven times, according to railroad records, and these were all during the fall periods of 1920 and 1922. Practically all commodities except coke, in the week of May 26, were moved in greater quantities than in any previous week this year. Merchandise and miscellaneous freight filled 590,180 cars, while coal required 192,092 cars.

## CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET HARDENS, THEN SELLS LOWER

CHICAGO, June 6.—Although at the opening today the wheat market showed sympathy with an upturn in Liverpool quotations, a decline soon took place here. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ¼ cent higher with July \$1.09½@1.09¾ and September \$1.09½@1.09¾, was followed by a decline all around to well below yesterday's closing level.

After opening at ¼c off to ¾c up, July 82½@83½, the market then scored a moderate general advance and then underwent something of a sag.

Oats opened unchanged to ¼c lower, July 40½@41½c. Later the market showed slight gains all around. Provisions were strong.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE ELECTION

At a meeting of the Boston Clearing House today, Albert L. Ripley, president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, was elected president in place of the late Thomas P. Beal. Thomas P. Beal, the new president of the Second National Bank of Boston, was elected a member of the clearing house committee.

## CANADIAN BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED IN 1922

TORONTO, June 6.—Building contracts awarded in Canada during the first five months of 1922, according to Maclean Building Reports, Ltd., totaled \$114,548,400, compared with \$96,831,600 in the similar months of 1922 and \$95,329,700 in 1921. May contracts at \$40,897,200 were \$5,000,000 in excess of May, 1922, and the largest since 1913.

## Bonds for Investment Suggestions Upon Request

G. R. Wortman Company  
AURORA, ILL.  
Before you decide on your Chicago Warehousing connections, investigate the facilities and service of the—  
Continental Warehouse Co.  
416-434 West 12th Place—Chicago  
Sprinkled warehouses in the heart of the freight terminal district

## TIN PLATE MILLS REFUSING ORDERS

Independent Rollers Sold Out Until October—Looking for Shortage

YOUNGSTOWN, June 6.—Important independent tin plate rollers in this territory are sold but until October and are taking no more business at this time. Small tonnages that would fit into rolling schedules might be accepted but in a very limited way, it is emphasized.

Customers' needs have been largely covered at \$5.50 a base box. However, certain consumers supposed to be noted for their shrewd buying have not fully covered, or did so late at better than the current nominal price. Prices as high as \$6 a base box have been paid.

Tin plate rollers insist there will be an important shortage before the passing of summer, although it is not evident yet. On this account they are handling their obligations with caution.

The strip steel market has settled to 3.30c base for hot rolled and 5.25c for cold rolled. Upward of 60 days is required for deliveries on cold rolled but prompter shipments on hot material, especially the wider and heavier sizes is possible.

Wire and pipe makers continue to turn back business. Obligations of such makers cover their capacity for three months or more and prices are decidedly firm.

Merchant steel bar makers report some sales at 2.45c and the market for third quarter delivery is decidedly firm at 2.40c. The plate market continues on a nominal 2.50c basis with consumers insisting that tonnage has not yet appeared to test the price.

## FIVE ACTIVE BONDS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

During the last week in May the five most active bonds on the New York Stock Exchange were Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s, Kingdom of the Serbs 8s, Erie general 4s, Rapid Transit Securities 6s and New York Central refunding 5s.

Only the last is a strictly investment issue; the others sell to yield more than 8 per cent. "Katy" adjustments have been consistently active since last year. Serb 8s have recently become strong and active in anticipation of the Austrian loan. Erie issues have become active in last few weeks as a reflection of extraordinarily favorable earnings statements.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit-Long Island has resulted in the issuance of another popular favorite in Rapid Transit Securities 6s. The issue of New York Central refunding 5s is among the largest and most popular of investment rails.

The following table gives the five most active bonds, other than Liberty, traded in during week ended June 2, closing price and, for comparison, 1922 high:

Bond	Clos. Yield 1922
M-K-T adj 5s, 1967	52½ 9.50 High
Kingdom Serbs 8s, 1962	71 11.30 95½
Rapid Trans 6s, 1968	73½ 8.50 95½
Rap Trans Sec 6s, 1968	73½ 8.25
N Y Central ref 5s, 2013	96½ 5.20 100

## WOOLWORTH SALES RUNNING AT PEAK RATE IN HISTORY

Present indications are that Woolworth sales and net profits for the current year will be established at new high records. It is estimated that gross will total \$190,000,000 and net \$20,000,000, or the equivalent of better than \$30 a share on the \$65,000,000 common outstanding.

Sales in the first four months of 1923 amounted to \$52,009,000, an increase of \$7,109,000 or 15.8 per cent, over the total shown in the first four months of 1922.

About 26 per cent of the 1922 sales were shown in the first four months ended April, 26 per cent of the 1921 sales were shown in the corresponding period of 1921, 27 per cent of the 1920 volume was reported in the first four months of that year, and the same ratio was shown in 1919.

If 27 per cent of the 1923 sales have already been reported in the four months ended April, the current year's volume will total something like \$190,000,000, compared with \$167,000,000 reported in 1922, \$147,000,000 in 1921, and \$140,000,000 in 1920.

Five years ago sales amounted to \$107,000,000; 10 years ago they totaled \$66,000,000, and 15 years ago the volume was \$36,000,000.

## ATCHISON'S TRAFFIC GAINS

CHICAGO, June 6.—Freight traffic on the Atchison road during May aggregated 148,225 carloads, compared with 121,159 a year ago.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, June 6 (Special).—Imitations of historical diamonds, such as the Kohinoor, Blue Diamond, Orloff Diamond, etc., imported principally for display purposes, are properly classifiable under the tariff law as articles of cut glass, according to an opinion by the Board of United States General Appraisers, overruling a protest of Henry Paulsen & Co., of Chicago. Duty was assessed at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 44 of the tariff act of 1913.

The importers claimed duty at only 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 357 as imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry. The evidence in the case, Judge Sullivan points out, did not support the contention for classification under paragraph 357.

Another Chicago firm loses in a decision, overruling a protest of the Natenberg - Strauss Importing Company, which affirms that the collector's assessment of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, on certain imported manure sets, the sets in question, composed of a small green satin or velvet, were claimed by the importers to be dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 128, or, in the alternative at 35 per cent under paragraph 360. Both contentions are denied.

In a ruling sustaining a protest of Walter Schmidt of New York, the customs board finds that imitation pocket buttons, assessed as trimmings at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, should have been assessed at only 30 per cent ad valorem under the provisions in paragraph 339 for buttons.

## NINETEEN BILLION INCOME REPORTED

Nearly 7,000,000 Persons Make Returns for 1921 and Total Tax Is \$719,387,106

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue in statistics of income returns shows that the number of persons filing for the calendar year 1921 was 6,662,176, the net income reported being \$19,577,212,526 and the tax amounting to \$719,387,106. As compared with the previous year this shows a decrease in the total tax of \$355,866,580.

There were received 21 returns of income of \$1,000,000 and more for the calendar year 1921; 63 of income from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; 162 of income from \$300,000 to \$500,000; 739 of income from \$150,000 to \$300,000; 1367 of income from \$100,000 to \$150,000; and 387 of income from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The largest number of returns was from New York, 1,066,637 or 16.01 per cent of the total, the tax amounting to \$210,768,379 or 29.30 per cent of the total. Pennsylvania was next, with 1,066,637 returns, the tax amounting to \$113,513,169,165; from business, trade, commerce, partnerships farming and profits from incidental sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, and other property, and income from fiduciaries to \$4,170,365,581.

Income from dividends, royalties, interest on bonds, notes, and dividends, amounted to \$5,345,249,176. Income from personal service—salaries, wages, commissions, honoraria, fees, and other sources, amounted to \$13,313,169,165; from business, trade, commerce, partnerships farming and profits from incidental sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, and other property, and income from fiduciaries to \$4,170,365,581.

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## PROSPECTIVE SIZE OF RUBBER CROP

LONDON, June 6.—The rubber crop this year is estimated at 355,000 tons of plantation and 25,000 of wild rubber by H. J. Welch, chairman of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust. He thinks a total of 400,000 tons about equivalent to the income of the plantation and wild rubber. To a statement that limiting production to maintain a pivotal price of 1s. 3d. a pound. He would not raise the price much because that would stimulate production in Dutch East Indies, Brazil, and other regions outside British property.

To a statement that limiting production is of dubious and negative benefit, Mr. Welch replies that restrictions are intended merely as a temporary palliative to restore rubber's economic position after overproduction.

## SOUTHERN ROAD'S BETTERMENT WORK

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 6.—Louisville & Nashville road is spending several million dollars on double-tracking and improvement work on the eastern Kentucky line between McRoberts and Ravenna.

This is in preparation for heavy east and west traffic, especially the coal movement to the south Atlantic coast, over the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio road, recently leased jointly by the Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line roads.

## CO-OPERATIVE DRY GOODS SALE

Chicago's Semiannual Event Provides Advantages for Disposal of Surplus Stocks

CHICAGO, June 6 (Special).—The semiannual clearance sale of the Chicago dry goods market will be held June 11 and 12. This is a co-operative event and every house carrying dry goods or allied lines is working for its success. All sell separately but simultaneously. Chicago is said to be doing pioneer work in this direction.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, through the Trade Commissioner's office, has secured special reduced fares for the sale dates which are effective in most of the territory to which this market distributes. The association sent out 20,000 notices of these fare reductions to merchants. Each house in the market handled its own publicity as to advance notices of the sale, and as to the sale circular which has just been released.

### No Price Concessions

The sale does not offer any startling reductions in prices. This is not considered necessary on staple goods, as setting leading market factors, because of the high cost of replacement. The sale idea is merely to reduce seasonal stocks. The unseasonable weather throughout the Mississippi Valley has retarded all the usual spring business and this is said to mean the season is set back six weeks.

The wholesale houses are, therefore, giving to their merchant customers the benefit of the late season. There was less spring than usual in this territory, and when the summer weather came it arrived all at once, immediately creating a demand for summer merchandise.

The merchant's own stocks are being quickly cleared as this summer weather continues, and he can make a quick turnover on his sale merchandise. The last few warm days have been the greatest possible assistance to the approaching sale.

Summer merchandise constitutes the bulk of the goods for sale, emphasizing, of course, gingham, voiles, ratines, percales, sports silks and the ever-increasing popular silk and cotton mixtures.

A few interesting quotations on domestic cottons are made by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. as follows: Popperil tubing, 40 inches, 25c yard; Lonsdale cambric or Lonsdale nainsook, 2½c yard; Pepperil sheeting, 3-4 bleached, 49c yard, and in brown, 45c yard; ACA ticking, 8-ounce standard, 25c yard; Everett chevrons, 10-20 yard; 15c yard; and only in staple patterns, 15c yard.

Marshall Field & Co. and the John V. Farwell Company in their circulars offer sale quotations on a few house-branded lines but, due to the small lots of national branded items, no prices on these bundles will be announced to the trade until after the doors open for the sale.

Charles M. McLeod, vice-president of Farwell's, in a signed message to the merchants, merchandise men, and buyers of the country announcing the sale, concluded his statement by saying:

### Benefits of the Plan

"Present prosperity with high wages and no unemployment has supplied the consumers with spending money to be attracted to the stores of those retailers who plan aggressive sales campaigns."

The co-operative sale idea in a market of this size is interesting because it has worked out to the advantage of everyone. A merchant can very easily make the rounds of all the houses, and he knows he can find just what he wants. Before this plan was put into operation, about three years ago, each house held its pre-inventory sale at its own convenience.

This new plan brings to the market hundreds of store representatives who are not in the habit of trading here regularly, just because it is a co-operative market event and they know they can buy millinery, dresses, shoes or hardware at clearance prices.

Each house in the market has its best foot forward not only to give the maximum service in merchandise and delivery but also to offer to the merchant sale ideas and plans for increasing his own business.

## WANTED

Representatives in every part of the United States to sell our 7½ First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds.

United States Mortgage Bond Company, Ltd.  
515 Market Street, Detroit, Michigan  
HOWARD C. WADE, President

General Motors  
Studebaker  
Packard  
Nash  
Hudson  
Chandler  
Hupp  
Moon

We have prepared a comparison of the eight dividend-paying

Listed Motor Stocks

which analyzes in detail their operating results and financial condition.

A copy will be supplied free, on request for CSM-32

NEWBURGER, HENDERSON & LOEB

Members of New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges



[illegible]

The Atlas Powder Company reports for May of \$1,900,000, the largest hat month in several years. Sales the first three months totaled \$4,51, an increase of 40 per cent over similar period of 1921.

the Waldorf System (lunch rooms) for May were \$1,268,599, an increase of \$182,252, and for five months \$7,766,148, an increase of \$902,364. Restaurants in operation total 101, compared with 95 a year ago.







## Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE  
NORTH SHORE ESTATE  
FOR SALE  
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

In Clifton, near Swampscott line, rare combination of ocean and country, with rolling land on water front; accessible, yet private; less than an hour's drive from Boston on good highway; 6 miles from railroad station; modern house of 14 rooms and 4 baths; built in 1912; greenstone, granite, first-class condition; large salt water swimming pool; other attractive features; 2 miles to 18-hole golf club; this beautiful estate has been carefully planned and landscaped by a well-known artist, and the water, garden and grounds are in high state of cultivation; a place of property such as is not often on the market. Address, Box 2-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SHARON**  
property for sale, house of six rooms and bath, brand new, about 15,000 ft. of land, \$8,500.  
Bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, brand new, about 15,000 ft. of land, \$7,500.  
House of 7 rooms and bath, with garage, has Q. O. floor, beamed ceilings, daded dining room, \$12,000.  
These houses are all in the best part of the town, built by owner and sold, on easy terms. More land if desired.  
Apply to W. COOK, Builder, Sharon, Mass. Phone 103-8.

MOUNTAIN TOP ESTATE  
FOR SALE  
WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

Pleasantville; wonderful view for miles; 1 hour from New York by rail or auto; 6 minutes from station; 20 acres of land; 9 large rooms, 2 baths, 4 open fireplaces; case-hardened throughout; complete modern kitchen; marble floors; private road; extensive grounds. P. O. Box 418, Pleasantville, N. Y.

HAMILTON FRY  
REAL ESTATE RENTALS

LET US FIND YOU A HOME  
OR INVESTMENT  
Just Opened Our Own Branch  
140 West 42nd St., New York City  
625 So. Central Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif.  
Phone Garry 5765.

## LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**DAIRY FARM FOR SALE**  
One of the good dairy farms furnishing dairy products to the beautiful city of Los Angeles. 340 acres with good improvements, 200 acres fine bottom land, very fertile, balance meadow and timber, pasture with good grass and running water; will sell for \$30,000 on terms; this is a very productive farm and a very pleasant home. For particulars write the owner, A. B. WILCOX, R. R. 7, Torrance, Calif.

**FOR SALE, NEW BEDROOM LAKE, N. H.**  
See COLONIAL HOMES, 222 Devon St., Boston. Antiquities, \$3,000. Box P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.



## The Missouri Telephone Case

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The farmer receives the market rate for his produce at the time when he puts it on the market. If there are more buyers, the market rate will rise, and as buyers compete for his goods the market price rises. He is entitled to sell his farm for more than he paid for it if the market has risen since he bought it. If he rents out his farm, the rental that he charges may fairly be set at the market; possibly at a value greater than the original cost to the owner if the market has risen in the interim since date of purchase. No one would expect him to sell or rent below the level of a rising market. The same reasoning applies to the man who owns his house and land. The price that he is entitled to, on a sale or for rental purpose, depends on the state of the market. Either of these men may profit through the rise in the market. The history of values expressed in money is that as money has become more abundant, prices have risen. The draughtsmen who bought his outfit cheap and who are devoting it to the public use is entitled to the market rate for work performed. It may be that because of his smaller original investment he is proportionately return on his investment is greater than that of the man who bought drayage equipment at higher prices. But no one demands a lower rate from the more fortunate draughtsmen merely because his return on investment is greater than that of his competitor in another town.

There cannot be two opposing economic laws, one for the individual and another for the large firm. A market is a market, whether it consists of two boys trading marbles for candy or a highly developed community exchanging goods for services.

Any rule which does not work both ways is unsound. None can be more favorable to the individual or to the corporation, unless the inequality is artificial, unnatural and imperfect; hence erroneous and in need of harmonization.

In your excellent issue of May 23, 1923, you refer to the Missouri telephone case, in which the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that reproduction costs must be taken as a reasonable basis upon which to fix prevailing rates for public service companies. That decision is but another way of saying that the owners of a public utility company, whose property is devoted to the public service, are entitled to the benefits—or the opposite of the general state of the market. The use of the property of these public utilities has made possible the general prosperity of the citizens of the State. Hence the owners of these public utilities are entitled to share in the same way as do the other citizens in the market.

None serves so well as does a prosperous public servant. None can find the sinews with which to continue employment to its people and to expand its plant during dull times when money is tight, as can a public servant who has been permitted to gather with its patrons to enjoy the benefits of the good market seasons.

It seems strange to contemplate the general idea that it is wrong for a public servant to prosper in the same degree as do its customers. Speaking broadly, everyone is a public servant in some degree. Is everyone willing to be plucked as soon as his feathers cover his skin?

**HARRY E. CARTWRIGHT**  
69 Young Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.  
June 2, 1923.

**Views of Democratic Party Chairmen**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your article concerning the views of the various Democratic Party chair-

## REAL ESTATE—Continued

Robert W. Clifford Estate for Sale  
West Boylston, Mass.

Modern colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory, 3 fireplaces, sun parlor, 1/2 acre; view of Boston Harbor; 10,000, terraced, wooded hill overlooking lake; \$100 up; restrictions; might build cottage to suit; auto bus service; send for plan.

**M. B. DEAN**  
1336 Morse Avenue, Chicago

## SEATTLE, WASH.

For Sale—Fine suburban home or chicken ranch on main highway, 18 miles from Seattle P. O. New 6-room bungalow, bath, built-in view, young fruit trees, large poultry house, etc. \$15,000. Call for plan. \$28,000. liberal terms. BUNGALOW FARM, Southerly, N. H. GRAVES, 1717 4th Ave., North, Seattle, Washington.

**FOR SALE—Old family estate of seven acres in historic location, beautifully surrounded by large oaks, magnolia grounds, profitable orchard (150 trees), complete poultry plant; \$75,000. Call for plan. \$28,000. liberal terms. BUNGALOW FARM, Southerly, N. H. GRAVES, 1717 4th Ave., North, Seattle, Washington.**

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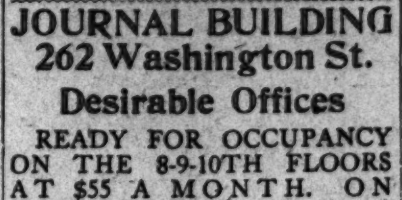
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(Continued)

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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STYLE SHOE FOR SPORT WOMEN  
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For slender feet with narrow heels and low  
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MANICURES

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You will enjoy the atmosphere  
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6781 Stony Island Ave. 1001 E. 45th St.  
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At Moderate Price  
Our repairing is done by experts and guaranteed.  
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## ILLINOIS

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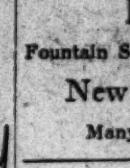
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Today's Essays and Those of Yesterday

BEING something of an amateur orchardist, I like to flatter myself that I am a connoisseur in apples. I am delightedly aware of the subtle differences in flavor of the Porter, the McIntosh, the Baldwin, and the Northern Spy. And because of my love for apples I am perhaps especially severe on poor apples.

It is the same with essays. A good essay, with genuine thought in it (not too heavy), neither lacking in sentiment nor overcharged with it, in a graceful and cultured style, yet not too consciously artistic—such an essay is a feast and a joy. I linger over it, testing the full flavor of it, letting it have its way with me in a series of impressions. But a poor essay, or one that seems poor to me, is as disappointing as an inferior apple.

I have just been reading a volume of essays by noted writers of the day, compiled by one of them. Some I enjoy to the full, especially those which made me chuckle and those which seem to have caught a reflection of genuine atmosphere, of city, or of nature, or the like. William McFee, for instance, always seems to have something to say and knows how to say it. But for the most part the volume has left me unimpressed. It has stimulated in me, however, a curiosity to know what is wrong with modern essays—at least those modern essays which seem to have attained a certain value and market value.

One defect of the modern essayist seems to me fairly obvious. In one of these essays, "Bed-Books and Night-Lights," by H. M. Tomlinson, I found these words: "Cleverness, anyhow, is the level of mediocrity today; we are all too infernally clever."

Well, isn't it so? Isn't there a noticeable desire to be smart quality in the writings of many of our current essayists—a rather evident effort to be the life of the (literary) party as the old phrase runs? The recipe for the successful modern essay appears to be a modicum of experience, a thimble-full of literary erudition, an unconventional point of view, and a gallon of cleverness. Wisdom is too often omitted.

For my own part I somehow do not feel a yearning need for ultra-moderns anyhow. Being an old-fashioned New Englander, hampered by traditions and inclined to the backward glance, I am a bit suspicious of new varieties of apples and new volumes of essays. There are good Baldwins and greenings in my cellar, and on my bookshelves I have Cicero and Bacon, Ruskin and Lamb, Emerson and Stevenson, Lowell and Thoreau, Burroughs and Muir.

And Hamilton W. Mable. I must tell you something of my experience with Mable. It is interesting at least

to myself. When I was in college (and that was when Heywood Brown was getting his literary thrills from Longman's Supplementary Reader in the sixth grade), I acquired suddenly a taste for literature, with a capital L. Responding to some unknown impulse or sentiment or suggestion from without, I stepped blithely from "Ben-Hur" and "The Last Days of Pompeii," and "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "The White Company" into "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "My Inland Voyage." My taste was quite catholic and lack-

prefer to let him stand as a type or a symbol.

What I am driving at is this: If you have a fondness for essays, and if your taste for them remains unsatisfied by late outpourings, turn to your bookshelves after you reach the age of forty and atone for your youth by approaching them with charity and sympathy. I predict long evenings of satisfaction for you.

For I think that one comes closer to the heart of an author through the essay than through any other form of literature. It is more self-revealing than an autobiography.

A man can remain small in a

## Hedge-Sparrow's Eggs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No summer sky could ever be so richly blue, nor any sea; No flower could so translucent glow. Nor finest Tyrian dyeing show. Such rare keen coloring, I know, As that which burns exquisitely On four small egg-shells, hidden deep Within a hedge, of budding green; Cradled in mosses carefully. These gems of flawless color sleep, Barbarically blue of sheen; Transcending any turquoise found In any mine the whole world round.

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

his origin, with its abstinence and austerity of living, which set the "pure elemental wit" of Kit Marlowe so uncompromisingly towards those experiences from which his eager senses might be expected to extract their most vivid satisfactions. We are, at any rate, justified in surmising that the low, darkened, oak-paneled room in the left-hand corner of the old Court of Corpus was privy to many a wild, imaginative flight while it was occupied by that "rare-witted" scholar, who, although scarce of man's estate, was already yearning for a thousand fantastical adventures. Small marvel that even to this day, as the present

## Standpoints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO MUCH depends upon the position from which objects and subjects are viewed or developed that similar or diametrically opposed conclusions may be reached, according to the standpoint of consideration. Indeed, gravest misunderstandings sometimes arise where concord is most desired, because each party to some difference insists upon looking at the mooted question exclusively from his own fixed point of view. It is true that mortals have, unfortunately, too well agreed in looking upon existence, in general, from the standpoint of materiality; and they have, in consequence, experienced all manner of discords in the particulars of personal, social, political, and religious relationships and affairs. This fact certainly indicates that the material standpoint is untrustworthy.

So little peace and harmony, however, have come to persons and peoples from the material standpoint of thinking and doing that the need is, clearly, to abandon the false for the true and spiritual standpoint, which constitutes the only position from which men may rightly view existence, and begin to experience the harmony which may then be reasonably considered as natural and attainable. Christian Science presents to mankind the true solution for all human problems; but it insists that the standpoint of thinking must be radically changed from the material to the spiritual, and that this standpoint must be consistently maintained if the normal and logical harmony of existence is to be proved. Referring to the need and the benefit of changing one's views of existence, and, consequently, of all the least and greatest concerns of daily living, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 52): "Mortals have the sum of being to work out, and up to its spiritual standpoint. They must work out of this dream or false claim of sensation and life in matter, and up to the spiritual realities of existence, before this false claim can be wholly dispelled."

The purely spiritual standpoint of being, which Jesus the Christ revealed, and which Christian Science elucidates, is the allness and supremacy of divine Mind and the perfection of all that reflects God, Eternal Life and its actual and demonstrable harmony consist, then, in knowing God aright; and this true knowledge of God is gained through the spiritual understanding of the Christ, or Truth. The Apostle John explained this point by saying, "God hath given to us eternal life, and

this life is in his Son." The immense difference that adhering to the spiritual or to the material standpoint makes in experience was illustrated by the contrast between the life and works of Jesus the Christ and the lives and experiences of those about him. Jesus viewed life from the spiritual standpoint; and he proved that, so viewed, existence is seen to be harmonious and beautiful.

When, however, mortals change their standpoint of thinking from the material to the spiritual, they yet have to prove, at every point of experience, the power of right thinking to subjugate and to overcome material beliefs and conditions. They must still go forth to their daily tasks in the world, but maintaining unworldliness in themselves. They may not immediately completely overturn long-established customs and systems, which contain more or less of good and evil beliefs. It is possible, however, in the midst of material conditions, to maintain the spiritual standpoint of thinking; and, thinking rightly, one will be spiritually guided to do the thing that seems nearest right in the circumstances. This fact, that each one must begin where he is, and with the highest understanding of good that he has, to prove the truth of spiritual good, is recognized in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 289), where Mrs. Eddy says, "From a human standpoint of good, mortals must first choose between evil, and of two evils choose the less; and at present the application of scientific rules to human life seems to rest on this basis."

This very process of choosing the thing that is less evil, or more good, viewing, judging, testing all thoughts and things according to the spiritual standpoint, rejecting the unworthy and encouraging every least impulse of good, is in itself a discipline which increases the understanding of him who strives to adhere to the spiritual standpoint of existence. It is step by step, "here a little, and there a little," that men gain the demonstrable understanding through which to prove the immutable actuality of the spiritual standpoint of being. Each demonstration increases understanding and confidence; and understanding grows through use. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322) Mrs. Eddy writes, "When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle."



Courtesy F. Koppel & Co., New York

Le Coup de Vent. From the Sketch by Corot

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ing in discrimination, but I had caught hold of an idea. With sublime naïveté I talked about it—to my fellow students, to my professors, to the proprietress of my boarding house.

Then one night a professor of Latin, who lacked a sense of humor and proportion to such an extent as to take undergraduate vapors seriously, remarked that I would probably like the essays of Hamilton W. Mable.

I got the books out of the library and devoured them. I had a perfectly wonderful time with them. I believed I had struck a vein of pure literary gold. I was walled to Arden and Calypso. I was soothed by the atmosphere of a library fire and of an orchard in May. Being young I was uncritical. I did not question the authenticity of what I read; I demanded nothing which it did not offer.

And it was not all an illusion. I still have Mr. Mable to thank, quite honestly, for awakening something within me.

But I outgrew that state of enthusiasm rather quickly. The reaction came. I acquired, with much effort, the cynicism, the intolerance, the insurgent radicalism of the late twenties. I achieved a point of view, artificial and false, though fiercely believed in at the time, which was oddly compounded of the philosophy of Omar Khayyam and the muck-rake journalism of the period.

And of course I scoffed at Mable and all his ilk. My annihilating answer to all his philosophy was "Blah!" or the current expression to that effect. That "Blah!" attitude, by the way, is rather common among the young intelligentsia of today. It is, I should judge from a somewhat sketchy reading, Mr. Mencken's reply to the Sphinx. I mean that I had outgrown Mable, or thought I had.

Well, this new philosophy could not last. In due time I softened. I can't say that David Grayson and "Adventures in Contentment" completed the mellowing process. More likely they merely synchronized with a mood that was just on the point of developing. Anyway, I bought a farm and began to read Thoreau and Burroughs.

Not to bore you with all the details of a purely personal evolution, I will simply remark that I am now in the midst of the roaring forties (how readily one picks up the tricks of the clever essayists, to be sure!) and I have been retracing my literary steps. Perhaps it is partly because of my recent unpacking of some books that had lain long in storage. And I have been re-reading Mable.

I may as well confess that it was my intention, when I started, to write an essay (not a clever essay, I protest) on Mable and his books. I find I have somehow got switched off. I don't know that I have so very much to say about him, anyway. If I were to become studiously analytical and critical, I should defeat my purpose, for Mable is far from invulnerable. I can recommend him only to the very young and to the elderly. I had a half-formed intention to quote some things from "My Study Fire" and "Under the Trees and Elsewhere." I am deterred by indolence and discretion. I

library," says Mr. Mable (I am quoting him). I see, after all, "only by refusing the noble fellowship which lies within his reach; he cannot have companionship with inspiring persons and escape some share in their nobler vision of life."

I have been rereading Stevenson also. I find in him now something of the effort of the conscious artist, a too meticulous attention to style which I was not aware of when he was new to me. There is something of the pre-Raphaelite about him; he writes as Burpee-Jones drew, with a conscious effort to make each leaf on a tree perfect in itself and visible. Stevenson's style is fine, I believe, not because of his studied art, but in spite of it. I can still thrill to the note of courage in "Aes Triplex," and in "El Dorado" I find a message of aspiration. That is quite wonderful, when you stop to think of it.

And so I have returned, by devious paths, to the sunny fields in which I basked as a youth. And I like it. I have felt the inspiring call of the literary crusader, but it led nowhere. I have passed through the disturbance aroused by those who clamored about pressing problems which they had not the wit to solve, and I have found my way back to those genial essayists who took time to think.

And if you care to follow this path, this return to the elder essayists, some winter's night, when the embers are beginning to crumble on the hearth, and you have become a bit drowsy—in that comfortable hour when you begin to feel at peace with the world—you will discover that you have been gazing for some time into the fire with a smile on your lips, you will become conscious of a pervading sense of content and satisfaction enhanced by what you have been unhurriedly reading in a book that you hold in your hands. And unless I am very much mistaken, that book will be not "Modern Essays," but, very likely, "The Essays of Elia."

W. A. D.

## Beans in Blossom

The south-west wind! how pleasant in the face  
It breathes! while, sauntering in a  
musing pace,  
I roam these new ploughed fields; or  
by the side  
Of this old wood, where happy birds  
abide.

And the rich blackbird, through his  
golden bill,  
Utters wild music when the rest are  
still.  
Luscious the scent comes of the blossomed  
bean,  
As o'er the path in rich disorder  
lean  
Its stalks; whence bees, in busy rows  
I and the  
Load home luxuriantly their yellow  
polls.

The herd-cows toss the molehills in  
their play;  
And often stand the stranger's steps  
at bay.  
Mid clover blossoms red and tawny  
white  
Strong scented with the summer's  
warm delight.

—John Clare.

COROT'S sketch, "Le Coup de Vent," with its simple vigor and sweep, gives one a new idea of the artist's versatility and power. The Corot picture that is particularly typical is a triumph of poetic fancy. "His touch," says a critic, "is as light as the zephyr that stirs the diaphanous drapery of the trees." His peculiar blend of classic and romantic fancy—nymphs straying from some old legend into enchanted woods, breathing all the romance of a pastoral idyll—is so exquisite and inimitable that one is apt to regard it as his only contribution.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1923

## EDITORIALS

PROHIBITION in the United States undoubtedly will be aided and advanced by the action of Governor Smith

### Awakening the Sleepers

and the New York Legislature in defying, openly and brazenly, the sober sentiment of the people. Sometimes it seems necessary, or at least helpful, for evil tendencies to assert themselves so aggressively and so impudently that they will offend and arouse those who have been inclined to regard them as incipient and innocuous. With the awakening of the public conscience those harmful influences are forthwith destroyed.

When those responsible for offensive and destructive practices reach the point where they no longer seek a compromise with society, when they flaunt their misdeeds in the faces of all decent people and defy interference, then do they decree their own downfall and final destruction. It has long been a notorious fact that offenses against the Eighteenth Amendment in New York City and its environs have exceeded, per capita, those in other sections of the country. Many offenders have successfully sought immunity from arrest and punishment, despite the existence of a state statute, now repealed. Becoming brave, and evidently regarding the ill-advised forbearance of those familiar with their practices as an indication of assent or condonation, they have gone a step farther and induced those in authority, perhaps under the promise of future political rewards, to repeal the law.

But one result, and only one, can logically, as it almost inevitably will, follow such action. Confident of their ability to parade their offenses before the eyes of an indulgent public, the so-called champions of personal liberty, the bootleggers, rumrunners and keepers of disreputable places, have called down upon their own heads the righteous wrath of all decent people. They have offered rewards which they never will be able to deliver. They have led high officials of their State to the mountain top and tempted them by vain promises. As truly as day follows night, the people of the Empire State and of all the states of the American Union will awaken from the false belief that the law will enforce itself, and from the equally unwise apprehension that the power of the right is ineffectual in enforcing its just mandates.

Perhaps some such awakening as this was needed. There has been a prevailing belief that there would be an automatic adjustment of all the difficulties arising from the tendency to override and nullify the prohibition law. People usually awake to existing conditions have failed to take into account the unusual tenacity of this particular form of evil. It is not passive in its resistance or in its offensiveness. Gradually it is exposing itself in all its hideousness, and by this overt act is offering itself, in all its vulnerable weakness, for the destruction which it invites.

SUCCESS brings with it inevitable and inescapable responsibilities. No one can separate himself from his career, and seldom from its environment and its influences.

### A School for Autoists

The builder of a great monument, the designer and sculptor of a masterpiece in marble, the painter of an appealing landscape or portrait, stands forever identified with his handiwork. He is its sponsor, its guardian, standing continuously in loco parentis, with a responsibility he cannot escape. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Henry Ford, who is the builder of several million motor cars bearing his name which encumber the streets and highways in the United States and in many other countries. His ingenuity and resourcefulness have brought pleasure to the possessors of his cars. Of this there is no doubt. Perhaps no captain of industry anywhere has done more for the people than Mr. Ford.

But the fact remains that he has, no doubt unconsciously and unintentionally, failed to take account of his responsibilities in the premises. He has grown tremendously rich through his industry and resourcefulness. He is now accounted the richest person in the world, his profits being estimated variously from a million dollars to several million dollars a week. And yet he, like the patriarch of a great tribe or the parent of a large family who sends his subjects or his progeny out into the world, carrying with them all their native crudities, casts his standardized product broadcast, apparently with little thought of the consequences, either to the things themselves or to their possessors.

There is need that millions of those who drive Mr. Ford's cars, as well as millions who drive those produced by other manufacturers, learn the etiquette of the highway. Their enjoyment would be increased and the safety of the general public would be measurably insured by a strict observance of the rules of the road. Would it not be a patriotic and a generous act on the part of Mr. Ford, either by himself or in co-operation with others engaged in the same industry, to devote one week's profits, or a part of one week's profits, to the endowment of a correspondence school prepared and equipped to teach these simple rules? It would not be a difficult undertaking to teach the users of the cheaper automobiles that their own happiness and comfort would be greatly augmented and the safety and convenience of all users of the highways increased by the observance of common courtesy and thoughtfulness.

There is no thought that an aristocracy of the road should be established and preserved. Yet one too frequently sees an unkempt and unsightly car, mud-begrimed, with flapping curtains, which mars the whole picture and detracts from the enjoyment of its users. The sputtering, stuttering flivver struggling up a long

incline with the evident determination to pass all sedate toilers along the way, "cutting-in" at every opportunity, and endangering all travelers on pleasure bent, is out of place and a menace. Mr. Ford should be persuaded to discipline and instruct the millions he has turned loose upon the highways.

AN IMPORTANT change in Polish politics has been taking place gradually and quietly, probably under French inspiration. Last fall the radical groups, led by Joseph Pilsudski, provisional chief of state and commander of the army, won out in the national elections over the forces of the conservatives. Aided by the representatives of the radical minorities, they were able to elect as President, Gabriel Narutowicz, a close friend of Marshal Pilsudski. Cries that he had been chosen by Jewish votes did not die down until he had fallen victim to an assassin's hand. Next, the new Parliament elected Stanislas Wojciechowski, a member of the moderate Populist Party, forming the Center, under the leadership of Vincent Witos, the former peasant Premier. This choice was a compromise, but as long as General Sikorski, former chief of staff, remained as head of the emergency military government, Marshal Pilsudski maintained his influence on the government.

Now, General Sikorski has been replaced as Prime Minister by M. Witos, the hearty-mannered and collarless farmer leader, and Marshal Pilsudski has resigned his post as chief of staff. He may leave the army altogether, after having been its chief commander ever since Poland was reborn out of the World War. This means a shift in the political fulcrum from the Left to the Right, and the change will undoubtedly have effects on the European international situation.

Ever since the port of Memel was awarded to Lithuania, the Poles have been more and more decided in dealing with the free city of Danzig, inhabited by Germans, and it is probable that, backed by France, Poland will take some steps to assure itself of an outlet to the sea more definitely than was done by the Versailles Treaty. On the basis of common Slav blood, better relations may be formed with the Czechs to the south, as well as with the other members of the Little Entente. The recent visit of Marshal Foch has been interpreted as a step in that direction. There is also talk of another French military loan to Poland to pay for guns and ammunition manufactured in France. Meanwhile, the value of the Polish mark is low, indeed, and until the Europeans think less of military alliances and more of economic co-operation, the slide toward bankruptcy and social chaos can scarcely be interrupted.

WHAT Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, says in a letter recently received in America from Europe regarding the United States being unable to do very much to "save Europe," is worthy of considerable study.

### Salvation From Within

Dr. Murlin's contention is based on the premise that salvation, for nations as for individuals, must come from within, and he declares that there are today thousands of Americans in Europe, while other thousands are on their way thither, nearly all of whom are boldly announcing that their purpose is "to study" something or other "at first hand." This on the surface seems harmless enough, but when it comes to their announcing the results of their research before they have been in Europe forty-eight hours, which, it appears, is quite often the case, it is a different matter altogether.

This is not saying in the least that America should not, in the opinion of many, do more than it is doing toward helping Europe reach a more stable condition, for there is practically no doubt that it has it in its power to do much along this line. But it does include a plea against misguided charity, of which there is far too much in evidence today. Charity worthy of the name does not rob those whom it helps of their initiative, nor does it attempt to regulate affairs with which it has no business to interfere. Rather, it unfolds a "way" of salvation, using this term in a broad sense. It affords a means of self-help. It enables the recipient to aid himself. And as such only is it worthy of full and unqualified commendation.

Well-meaning as doubtless he was, it is not hard to see, therefore, how ridiculous it is when one United States Senator, as exemplified by Dr. Murlin, arrives in Europe on the 28th of the month, and on the 29th announces that Sovietism is a great system, and that, in his view, the United States should recognize Soviet Russia. While not excusing the dilatoriness which has been largely responsible for America's apparent lethargy in relation to the crying needs of Europe, it is at least admissible to plead for a rational plan of intervention. As Dr. Murlin urged, salvation must come from within. If this fact is appreciated in its proper relationship to internationalism and charity, there will be fewer ill-advised opinions expressed and more practical Christianity manifested.

It is inevitable that, in the long run, the Negro laborer in America will benefit from the discussion of his industrial and social status which is now being carried on both above and below the old Mason and Dixon's line. The continuing exodus of farm laborers and their families has aroused the people of the south to the necessity of readjusting its crop-sharing rental system for the benefit of both the landowners and the tenants. Students of economic conditions in the southern cotton belt have found, from an enforced survey of conditions there, that the uncertainties attending planting and marketing on shares have made it

### The Negro, North and South

easy for the agents of northern employers to recruit their forces among dissatisfied and discouraged Negro farmers.

But it is important to consider another finding made by these appraisers. It is that even under existing economic conditions Negroes are more generally contented on the southern plantations than in the industrial centers of the north, where continuing employment is not assured after the emergencies which prompt their migration are ended. It is claimed that southern communities are being flooded by propaganda distributed by northern employers who are seeking at the moment to induce a greater migration of cheap labor from the cotton fields. Apparently an equally insistent effort is being made by representatives of southern industries to check the threatened movement. It would be gratifying if the assurance could be felt that both in the north and in the south there existed an absolutely unselfish desire to promote the welfare of the objects of this expressed solicitude.

Fairly convincing briefs could be made on both sides of the question, but it is not certain that the fact could be established that the well-being of the Negro, be he laborer or artisan or student, is always the chief concern of those who express even great solicitude in his behalf. It may be that sometime there will be gained the realization that in the consideration of the Negro problem, if so it may be termed, it must be studied less concretely and more as other social and economic problems are approached. Civilization struck the shackles from the Negro's ankles more than a half-century ago, and this same civilization, broadened and illuminated by a clearer vision of genuine brotherhood, must, now or in the future, loose him from a less material bondage, whether imposed by his own sense of limitation or by wrong beliefs entertained by those who have sought, by perhaps selfishly inspired processes, to place in his path barriers beyond which he must not advance.

NO SOONER had the Pulitzer prize for "the American novel published during the year which best presents the

wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standards of American manners and manhood," been awarded Miss Cather's "One of Ours," than a tempest swept the literary circles of the country. There has been much commendation, probably more denunciation; for this tale is of a peculiarly provocative nature. From the day of its publication the extreme realists among the critics have been excessively annoyed by the book, yet they have not been able to leave it alone; and this intense, though reluctant, scrutiny surely testifies to a book's inherent power. Moreover, we entertain a lurking suspicion that the cause of the contention is the element of idealism in Miss Cather's depiction of the war. Idealism often prods and stirs us uncomfortably, without our knowing quite the reason why.

The ire of the critics is directed mainly toward the latter part of the book, which deals with Claude Wheeler's experiences at the front. Voices are heard from all sides, vociferating, protesting. The chorus of objections runs in this strain: that Miss Cather, not having known at first hand life in the Flanders trenches, cannot truthfully portray it. But how can the critics be so certain of that? Among the rank and file of men, drawn from all classes of society and expressing a multitude of varying temperaments, there must of necessity have been as many various attitudes toward the same circumstances. After all, the test of Miss Cather's work lies in whether or not Claude Wheeler's attitude is consistent with his character. And we find, unhesitatingly, that it is.

In the same connection, there recurs the interesting question as to whether or not a person must have been through an actual experience, in order accurately to record it. Who can ever forget the thrill which accompanied his first reading of that finest of all war books, "The Red Badge of Courage"? Stephen Crane had had no personal contact with war, yet few have been so bold as to dispute the absolute veracity of his account of a man's sensations during a battle. Writers there are, so finely constituted that they are profoundly moved by such inner experiences as are acquired vicariously; then, with the creative aid of their quickened imaginations, they are able to present vivid and convincing pictures. Indubitably, this is what Miss Cather has done. Are the realists wise in adopting the Procrustean expedient of confining all plausible experience within the limit of their own particular vision?

## Editorial Notes

QUITS recently, while a Rugby football team representing Cambridge University toured France and gave the benefit of its skill to many of the best French teams, an "unofficial" Oxford combination visited Germany for a similar purpose. When it is realized that the resumption of sporting relations with former enemy nationals constitutes undoubtedly a valuable aid to real peace, these incidents become equipped with a promise which looms larger than appears on the surface.

DONALD MACMILLAN, explorer of the Far North, sets forth in a few days in the good ship Bowdoin in search of evidence of the approach of another ice age. It would, however, be of more immediate interest if someone would set out for somewhere to discover evidences of an approaching coal age. After all, though, why put off into an indefinite future such a discovery? If eventually, why not now?

FOUR HUNDRED Swedish immigrant farmers arrived in New York a few days ago and left immediately to take up farms in the west and northwest. If they become as worthy Americans—and their wives as good cooks—as those Swedes who have gone before them into the west, America may well be grateful that they have come.

## The American-Indian Question

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES  
VII

IT is a truly remarkable fact that the law has been so construed, not only by the State but also by the United States Supreme Court, that Indians in California, by legal order, have been evicted from lands which, it is acknowledged, they held for centuries prior to the white man's advent to the country. When one talks to the victims of these legal evictions—as I have done many times—it is hard to be calm and temperate, either in feeling or language. It was this that so aroused the tender heart of Helen Hunt Jackson as to lead her to write that awful indictment of America's Indian policy, "The Century of Dishonor." Yet the national knowledge on the subject was so slight that the book almost fell flat, few read it, and fewer seemed to realize the terrible force of the charges against the Indian Bureau.

Were it not for her action, the Mission Indians of Southern California today would be—by the action of that bureau—without homes, wandering to and fro like rabbits. Later other friends of the Indians appeared, and their agitations secured from Congress in several years about \$360,000 of appropriations expressly for the purpose of buying land for homeless California Indians. How was it there were 10,000 or more of them homeless? How could they have become homeless? The very fact that they were homeless is, to the really thoughtful mind, a more damning indictment of America's Indian Bureau than all the strong language that a genius for invective could compile from the dictionary. Who made these Indians homeless? Whose action sent them forth, allowed the white man to drive them forth? The broken faith of the Indian Department of the United States.

And one word in regard to this \$360,000 of appropriations. The actual records show that of this amount only 39 cents of every dollar went to purchase land for the Indians, while 61 cents went for the overhead expenses of employees of the Indian Bureau. When I made this statement to Secretary Franklin K. Lane, he was rude in his refusal to believe it. But when I showed him, from the bureau reports, that it was true, his indignation surpassed his powers of expression.

I have personally visited every patch of land bought by the agents of the Indian Bureau with this fund for the homeless Indians. And I do not hesitate to say that every one is a disgrace to the United States. To see this remnant of a once proud, though aboriginal, people, who in days gone by roamed over and enjoyed the whole of this fair land of California, reduced to such pitiable scraps—or vast rocky, barren, desolate, useless acres—of land is to me a great humiliation. In speaking to one of the Indians as to his newly purchased land, he said: "You come see the ranch Gove'ment buy me. Long time ago my father and his father own all this valley. We hunt, fish, dig roots, gather seeds and pison nuts all we like. White men drive us away now, or put us in prison if we hunt or fish when he says No! They buy 'em me a ranch. What I raise on my ranch?" I raise 'em lots o' bowlders. I raise 'em lots o' sage-brush. I raise 'em lots lizards. I raise 'em lots horned toads. I raise 'em some chillens (children), and I raise 'em lots o' hell. That's all I raise on my ranch." And he was not joking. How can any man raise heaven—peace, contentment, happiness, joy—on a place fit only for the roaming ground of the wild jack rabbit or the coyote?

There are several organizations in California that seek the welfare of the Indian. The Grand Chief, Counsellor, Mr. Tibbitts—a white man—of the Mission Indian Federation, and a large number of Indians, some fifty or more, have come under the censure of the Indian Bureau, and Mr. Tibbitts was indicted for inciting the Indians to rebellion. The Indians were arrested and put in jail, but finally released, without trial, by the efforts of the Indian Welfare League, a Los Angeles institution in which many prominent authors, as Marah Ellis Ryan, and Gene Stratton Porter, are interested.

The Northern California Indian Association was largely responsible for securing the appropriations for homeless Indians to which reference has already been made.

The most active association today is the Indian Board of Co-operation, of which David Starr Jordan is the honorary president. It has sought for three years past to obtain passage in Congress of a bill that will allow the California Indians to present their claims to the United States Court of Claims, but though the Indian Bureau, under Secretary of the Interior Lane, helped sponsor the bill and earnestly advocated it, the same bureau under Secretary Fall strenuously opposed it. In this fact is one of the most serious failures of the bureau. It has no really settled policy. Its actions are controlled by whatever political appointee happens to be in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Indian Board of Co-operation, undaunted by the opposition of Secretary Fall, has gone ahead, still intends to press its Court of Claims bill, and, as recently stated in The Christian Science Monitor, has arranged to institute suit of eviction of all persons claiming authority over the Klamath National Forest in favor of the Karok Indians. The basis of this suit is that, the Government never having extinguished the Indians' right of occupancy, the Indians, and not the Government, have the prior claim to the land. In concluding this necessarily brief and imperfect sketch, let me call attention to the fact that last November the Indian Bureau issued a warning through the press to the Indians of California and their white friends, stating that the Indians need not organize to secure their rights, as the bureau was adequately and completely caring for the Indians of California.

I definitely and positively challenge this statement. I will take any interested person to several Indian communities where there are not less than fifteen children of school age who have no school facilities. I know of one Indian distributing agent, to whom but \$25 was given for the relief of eleven old and helpless Indians for three months. I know of a case where many Indians were victims of a prevalent epidemic. They asked for aid. A Government agent drove nearly 100 miles to see them and informed them he had no power to help, but could only report the situation. I can take the officers of the Indian Bureau to many poor, helpless, almost hopeless Indians in California who need aid and are getting little or none.

The Indian Bureau has done some good and helpful things in California, generally as the result of local agitation, but there are still many great things to be done before the heart of bitterness of the Indians will be removed or changed because of the wrongs they have endured.